The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5251. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Whisky and Tobacco Tax Bill.

Debate in the Senate on the Proposed Adjournment.

Congress to Take a Recess Till the Last of September.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

THE TAX BILL.

The question whether the TAX bill is signed or not is in a decided muddle. According to the President it is signed. According to Mr. JOHNSON it is not signed. According to the President's official notification and the journals of the House it is signed. According to Mr. JOHNSON's ideas of what constitutes an approval, it is not signed. The fact is that the bill was signed by the President on Monday, and the official notice thereof duly transmitted to the House the same day. Subsequently Mr. JOHNSON discovered a very objectionable feature in the bill, in his estimation, and as his constitutional ten days have not yet expired, he concludes to withhold theoretically his signature, on the ground probably that he has the right to withdraw his approval even after it is made, provided his time has not expired, which would, perhaps, be a valid proceeding, if he had not officially notified the House. So to-day he tells Mr. MCCULLOCH that the bill is not signed. To another officer he says the bill is not signed for the public, and nobody knows just what to believe about it. But the House of Representatives officially understand the bill to be signed, and when asked the question to-day the Speaker caused the official message of the President to be read, and said that was all the information on the subject in the possession of the House. The Internal Revenue Bureau has been inundated with telegrams to know if the bill has been signed, and the answer has been that it is not yet a law. The sticking point with Mr. JOHNSON is the provision of the bill which gives Supervisors of Internal Revenue, who are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, power to suspend Assessors and Collectors who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. These are the facts in the matter so far as they can be reliably ascertained.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment has finally taken practical shape. The Senate, to-day, after a long debate, finally adopted a proposition to take a recess from Monday next, the 27th inst., until the third Monday of September, the resolution being identical in terms with that by which Congress met in July last year. The House will undoubtedly agree to this proposition, and there seems to be no reason now why an adjournment should not be reached by that day.

THE MILITARY BILL.

There is a feeling of opposition arising to the Military bill, which will probably result in defeating it. The argument is this: that the advantage to be reaped by a reduction of the army is to be lost in a political respect by the issuing of arms to the militia in the Southern States, and the Southern members themselves say they much prefer the protection of the army as it now stands, to any distribution of arms. The fear that the President may veto this bill will not therefore stand in the way of adjournment.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House this afternoon did some rapid work in disposing of a number of bills on the Speaker's table—none of which were very important, however, except the Senate bill organizing the new Territory of Wyoming. After a gallant fight its friends carried it through by a vote of 106 yeas to 50 nays. A number of citizens and friends of Colorado were earnestly engaged in opposing this measure, for the reason that they hoped to be able to obtain a cession of a portion of the new Territory to Colorado, which would insure the immediate admission of the latter as a State.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

The two South Carolina Senators, Messrs. SAWYER and ROBERTSON, arrived this morning, and presented their credentials to the Senate. Mr. ROBERTSON was at once sworn, but Mr. HOWARD presented a protest from several members of the South Carolina Legislature against the admission of Mr. SAWYER, on the ground that several members who voted for him were disqualified. Also, an affidavit charging him with blockade running, &c. Mr. HOWARD made a motion to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee with power to send for persons and papers. On this a long discussion sprung up, during which the charges were thoroughly exposed, and Mr. SAWYER's character, record and integrity so completely vindicated by the indorsement of the best men in the Senate, that the motion to refer was lost by 17 to 27, and he was sworn in. The opposition to him was wholly the outgrowth of the personal hostility of defeated candidates.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS.

Messrs. BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH and BECK, the Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, to whom the petitions of the Union men of Texas for a Provisional Government in that State were referred, have prepared a bill for that purpose, which they intend to have reported to the House very soon. It places the control of the State in the hands of the Constitutional Convention now in session for the purpose of selecting provisional officers.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill went to a Conference Committee this afternoon with but little prospect of an agreement. The Senate means business, and the House nothing but political clap-trap.

THE ALASKA BILL.

The Alaska bill was also sent to a Committee of Conference in the House to-day.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after conference with the Finance and Ways and Means Committees, has unofficially decided that under the new TAX law the tax on spirits and tobacco may be paid in the usual way until the stamp tax takes effect, which is sixty days hence.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

A strong influence against the ratification of the Hawaiian Reciprocity treaty is developed among the newly-admitted Senators from Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, who are opposed to the provision allowing sugar to be imported into the United States from the Sandwich Islands free of duty. They find no objection to it on other grounds, but will probably oppose it for that reason.

THE SURRATT CASE.

SURRATT's attorneys several days since made and argued a motion to quash the indictment of murder against their notorious client, on the grounds that the Grand Jury which presented it was not legal. Judge WYLIE, in the District Criminal Court to-day, overruled the motion. The indictment therefore remains on the docket for trial, but it is hardly probable that it will ever be called up for that purpose.

MR. BLACKBROWN.

The first official act of Mr. BLACKBROWN, one of the new members from Louisiana, is the publication of the following card for the benefit of the Press, which appears this morning:

MR. EDITOR: I wish to state for the information of whom it may concern, especially Congressional reporters, that my name is not Blackman. I am a friend to the black man, but I am white throughout, except the liver. W. GASPER BLACKBROWN,
Fifth Congressional District, Louisiana.

NAVAL OFFICER FOR NEW-YORK.

Among the nominations sent in to the Senate by the President to-day was that of CHARES PETERS to be Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. Mr. PETERS is believed to be a resident of that City, though this is not positively known. The statement that Mr. PETERS was recommended by Senator FESSENDEN, because he comes from Maine, is untrue.

As the Senate had no Executive Session to-day, the nominations pending remain in *statu quo*. The lobby of that body, however, was filled with delegations of lobbyists, working for the rejection and confirmation of candidates, and presented quite a lively scene. It is understood that a combination of the friends of Messrs. MOTLEY, HALE and CLAY has been made, which will prevent the confirmation of their successors, although it is not improbable that Mr. WATTS may be confirmed to Mr. MOTLEY's place.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning appointed Mr. PAINE as sub-committee to examine Gen. GILLEM's report on the subject of the recent vote in Mississippi on the adoption of the Constitution of that State. They also appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill which will be reported to-morrow, providing for a provisional government for Texas pending the sitting of the Convention. The intention is to put the United States troops under the control of the Convention. A brother of Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, and several others say that such action is necessary in consequence of the numerous outrages on loyal men. All the delegates from Texas to the Democratic National Convention on the other hand deny this statement, and say they can show the contrary to be the fact.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN UNION MEN.

A meeting of Southern representatives and Union men was held to-day, Hon. Mr. WHITMORE, of South Carolina, in the Chair, and Capt. H. F. FISHER, of Mississippi, Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Judge PETER P. BAILEY; of Mississippi; Hon. C. CAULDWELL, of Texas; Judge S. D. WILLIAMSON, of Virginia, and Hon. C. W. BUCKLEY, of Alabama.

Gen. FREMONT was introduced to the meeting. He expressed a deep sympathy for the suffering loyalists of the South, and hoped that Congress would not adjourn till full and ample relief has been given to them.

Addresses were made by Hon. Messrs. MULLINS, of Tennessee, MCKEE, of Kentucky, and FRENCH, of North Carolina. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the threatening attitude assumed by President JOHNSON in his recent message vetoing the bill declaring which of the Southern States are entitled to vote in the Electoral College, and the equally hostile position taken by the Democratic Party in nominating for Vice-President a man who declares the Reconstruction acts of Congress null and void, and who advises that the army be made to undo the governments organized under those acts in the South, compel us to think that it is the duty of Congress to remain in session until the people have had an opportunity to again declare upon these questions at the coming Presidential election.

Resolved, That President JOHNSON, in declaring that Congress has no more power to reject the votes of these Southern States that have not yet been reorganized, than to reject the votes of States that have never been in rebellion, has uttered opinions that are not only at variance with the proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, in which he declared that there were no legal governments in the Southern States, but he has given utterance to doctrines that are subversive of every principle upon which the Government is founded, and are therefore dangerous to the liberties of the people, and having declared that the Government now recognized by Congress are illegitimate and illegal.

Resolved, That the judgment of this meeting Congress ought to legislate immediately for the relief of the loyal people of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas in such a way as will secure to these States loyal civil Governments.

On motion of Hon. S. MCKEE, of Kentuck, the following additional resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of the loyal people of the whole country demand that Congress, before its adjournment, pass a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution known as the amendment, and that, in our opinion, the most effective enforcement of this amendment by a stringent law, the third section of said amendment will be without effect to secure the rights of the loyal people, for whose benefit it was intended.

Hon. JOSEPH W. CLIFF, of Georgia, member elect from the First District offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The recent proclamations of the President of the United States, and the utterances of himself and his friends indicate that he still continues the enemy of liberty, law and order in the Southern States, and threatens the peace and safety of every Union man in the South, rendering imminent another civil war; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the representatives and delegates from the Southern States, in conference assembled, the interests of the country demand the immediate impeachment of the President of the United States; and we individually and collectively pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to prevent the adjournment of Congress before his conviction and removal from office, or of their taking a recess even, till articles of impeachment are presented and the Court of Impeachment convened.

At the adjournment of the meeting to-night the last-mentioned resolution was briefly discussed and unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to present the series of resolutions to the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow.

Speeches were made as to the condition of the loyalists in the various Southern States, and measures of relief suggested.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had prepared a bill providing that all persons in Mississippi holding public offices shall vacate them, and that all those elected in the last election shall, before entering upon office, take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862, known as the "iron-clad oath." If those who received the majority of votes cannot take it, then the commander of the Military District shall put up a provisional Government. He would like to know from the Mississippi friends whether those on the other side could take that oath? He believed in putting the Government in the hands only of loyal men. If one mode failed he would try another. If the Democratic officers could not take that oath, then he would propose that the next highest one on the ticket who could take it be installed. He did not suppose those who received the highest number of votes could, and as a consequence Gen. EGGLESTON would go as Governor.

Gen. EGGLESTON, who was present, said all they wanted was that the State Government should be in loyal men.

The Mississippians at the meeting expressed themselves satisfied with Senator WILSON's proposition.

After further proceedings Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was passed, that Congress be earnestly solicited to empower the Virginia State Convention to vacate all the offices held by persons disqualified by the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and to fill all the offices with loyal men, and to fix the time of the election postponed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, and to make arrangements for holding said election.

The Convention adjourned.

SAN PANTO, BRAZIL.

The following dispatch was this morning received by the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE,
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 19, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to the attention of the Department the increase of population and business which has lately taken place in the port of San Jos, in the Province of San Panto, Brazil. This increase is shown in the following well-authenticated statement: Exportation of cotton for the year 1865, 251,776 pounds. For year 1866—Cotton, 6,176,632 pounds; coffee, 44,271,360 pounds. For year 1867—Cotton, 7,175,232 pounds; coffee, 41,471,808 pounds. The exportation for this year ending the 30th of June, (the date from which the preceding table is made,) is not yet given, but it is believed that an increase on both of these great staples will be shown by the return. The sugar crop has declined. The population of Santos is estimated at 10,000 persons. During this month there have been lying at one time, in the harbor of Santos, twenty-three square-rigged vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS,
Rear-Admiral Commanding N. A. Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS also informs the Secretary of the Navy, from Rio de Janeiro, June 20, that he had that day united with Rear-Admiral RAMSAY, of the British Navy, in the celebration of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA. The ships of the squadron were dressed with flags, and a salute was fired in honor of the occasion.

THE COSTA RICA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The State Department and the House Committee of Foreign Relations have under consideration the case of the Costa Rica Railroad Company. It will be remembered the Costa Rican Government annulled the contract of this Company for alleged non-fulfillment of one of its conditions.

MARINE LIGHTS.

Official information has been received at the Light-house Board that a conical block buoy has been placed to mark the Barrels' Rock off the coast of Wexford, Ireland. In consequence of the changes that have taken place in the middle channel at the entrance of Moreton Bay, on the east coast of Australia, the lower or yellow patch light will be exhibited to the northward of its former position.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDNT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Charles Peters, to be Naval Officer at New-York; Jacob G. Blair, of West Virginia, to be Minister resident at Costa Rica; Alvin Hawkins, of Tennessee, to be Consul-General at Cuba; William F. Pidgeon, to be Secretary of Idaho Territory; and the following to be Consuls: Reuben P. Harmon at the Island of Trinidad, Matthew Meigs at Pirnus, Levi Howland Coit at Valencia.

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

The Committee on Ways and Means had under consideration to-day the report on the warehouse system. The vote stood four against and four for. Mr. LOGAN was absent, but it is understood that he will vote against the report.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a copy of a letter from Brig.-Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, dated July 20, 1868, asking a trial by Court-martial for the offences imputed to him in the recent report of the Joint Committee on Ordnance.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the subject was referred to the Joint Committee of Ordnance.

SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of FREDERICK A. SAWYER, elected as Senator for the long term, and THOMAS J. ROBERTS, as Senator for the short term, by the Legislature of South Carolina.

Mr. HOWARD presented a remonstrance signed by about a dozen members of the South Carolina Legislature, protesting against the admission of Mr. SAWYER to represent, &c., in the United States Senate, and claiming that he is not legally entitled to a seat. He moved that the credentials be accordingly referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOWE opposed the reference, saying it would exclude for a long time a representative from a State we have not had the pleasure and advantage of seeing represented here for years. He testified on behalf of Mr. SAWYER's integrity, and argued that the proper way to testify his ability to take the oath was to tender it to him.

Mr. HARLAN made a motion to which he claimed to be privileged, that Mr. ROBERTSON, to whom there was no objection, be sworn in.

Messrs. CAMERON and HOWE contended that the proper way would be to first swear in Mr. SAWYER, and then refer the protest to the Judiciary Committee for investigation.

Messrs. DRAKE and HOWARD held that the same rule should be applied here as in the case of THOMAS, of Maryland, where the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said he knew Mr. SAWYER as a native of Massachusetts, who stumped the State for the Republican Party in 1864, and was then sound to the core.

Messrs. POMEROY and FRELINGHUYSEN called for a vote on the motion to allow Mr. ROBERTSON to take the oath, saying he might be able to throw some light on the subject.

Mr. DAVIS had some objections, based on the fact that there were other Senators constitutionally elected from this State, and he produced what he stated to be the credentials of the gentlemen elected under the Provisional Government of South Carolina.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. ROBERTSON came forward and was sworn.

On motion, the documents presented by Mr. HOWARD were read, charging that Mr. SAWYER was engaged in blockade-running in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and that he held office under the rebel authorities during that period; that he was a member of a rebel military organization in 1864, and that he was voted for at the election by members whose seats are contested for.

Mr. HOWARD said these were grave charges, and in justice both to Mr. SAWYER and to the country, there should be a fair investigation.

Mr. FESSENDEN asserted that the practice of the Senate is to allow a Senator *prima facie* elected to take his seat.

Mr. CONKLING thought there was nothing in the charges to justify the exclusion. The allegation was merely that it is alleged and believed that Mr. SAWYER was guilty of blockade running, &c., while in the case of Mr. THOMAS facts were specially set forth to show disloyalty.

Mr. HOWARD interposed that the statements are accompanied by affidavits.

Mr. CONKLING was speaking of the case as presented. He called for the reading of the affidavits. The affidavits of C. C. BOWEN, member of Congress from South Carolina, and E. J. MACKAY, of Charleston, S. C., were read, stating their belief in the truth of the allegations, repeating them, and giving the names of witnesses who, they claim, can substantiate them.

Mr. WILSON attributed the opposition to the sharp contest between Messrs. SAWYER and MACKAY for the position of Senator, saying that Mr. SAWYER had been Superintendent of Public Schools of Charleston, S. C., during the rebellion. He produced an affidavit of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at South Carolina, testifying to the loyalty of SAWYER, and explaining the circumstances connected with the charge in regard to blockade running, to the effect that the only venture—one of less than $100—was under the stipulation which was complied with, that the vessels should not return, and that the proceeds should not be used to aid the rebellion. The paper also contradicted others of the statements made in regard to Mr. SAWYER.

Mr. CONKLING thought this paper fully met with the allegations of the other. He denied that the body could question the composition of the Legislature that elected SAWYER, and pointed out the probable causes for the affidavit signed by the brother of the unsuccessful competitor of SAWYER. He contended that Mr. SAWYER should be sworn at once.

Mr. POMEROY moved to swear in Mr. SAWYER, and raised the point that it was a question of privilege, and had precedence over a motion to refer.

The Chair decided that the first motion made had precedence, saying, the rules are silent on the subject.

Mr. HOWARD replied to Mr. CONKLING, claiming that the affidavits contain as much as is generally contained in an affidavit, and upon a criminal charge a court will issue a warrant.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke also in favor of allowing Mr. SAWYER to take his seat immediately.

Mr. ROBERTSON, the newly inducted Senator, rose and pronounced the charges as emanating from the friends of Dr. MACKAY, unfounded, and as proceeding from personal motives. Mr. SAWYER had made speeches in South Carolina in favor of the ratification of the Constitution, in which he had bitterly denounced those who brought about the rebellion. He (ROBERTSON) was astonished to find this opposition made. If Mr. SAWYER was not a Republican he did not know where one can be found. Mr. SAWYER was prepared to go before any committee of this body and satisfy them of his ability to take the test oath.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor, and asked whether republicanism and loyalty there are synonymous.

Mr. STEWART nodded his head.

Mr. DAVIS was not surprised at the Senator's assent to the proposition. He had not intellect enough to see its fallacy. Mr. DAVIS immediately qualified the remark, however, professing the highest respect for his ability. He proceeded to declare his opposition to swearing in either Senator, holding that the time will soon come when they will be expelled from this body. He said he was not surprised at this sensitiveness on the subject of blockade running. A notorious General—the hero of Fort Fisher and Big Bethel—had been charged with the same thing.

Mr. CONNESS said it was time to put a stop to such discourteous remarks, reflecting upon a distinguished member of the other House, who, if he had not secured the Senator's approval ha. won that of the country.

Mr. DAVIS replied that the Senator had better pluck the the beam out of his own eye in view of the virulence and grossness of his denunciation of the President of the United States. He (DAVIS) had not denounced Gen. BUTLER, but only stated facts which he had heretofore offered, and was still prepared to substantiate. If the matter were referred to a committee, he would not allow the Senator the liberty of lecturing him here. He repeated that he had only referred to facts dishonorable, degrading and disgraceful in the highest degree.

The debate was continued at considerable length. Messrs. TRUMBULL, HENDRICKS and SUMNER favoring a reference of the credentials, affidavits, &c., to the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. HOWE, CRAGIN, FRELINGHUYSEN and TIPTON opposing the latter, insisted that Mr. SAWYER was as loyal and good a Republican as himself, and he (TIPTON) was sufficiently loyal for practical purposes. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON, while thoroughly believing in Mr. SAWYER's loyalty, had no objection to the reference, but thought there was no necessity to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOWARD withdrew that portion of his motion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE favored the reference on the ground that the credentials of BENJAMIN F. PERRY for the same office should be considered at the same time.

The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was rejected by 17 to 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Corbett, Davis, Doolittle, Drake, Fowler, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, McCreery, Morton, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, White, Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams—27.

Mr. SAWYER was then sworn in and took a seat next his colleague on the extreme right.

THE FLOATING DEBT OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill authorizing the City of Washington to issue bonds to pay its floating debt.

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the special order, the motion relating to adjournment.

Mr. HOWARD moved that a recess be taken from 5 to 7 o'clock, saying that he intended to call up the Pacific Railroad bills.

Mr. SUMNER supposed the evening sessions were held in anticipation of an early adjournment. He did not anticipate any such thing. There was reason to believe they must stay for some time longer, if not all the time, and he, therefore, thought they should be content with daylight.

Mr. HOWARD said the state of his health would oblige him to ask leave of absence after Monday next.

Mr. SHERMAN called attention to the fact that, until a day of adjournment is fixed, the House cannot proceed with its business, as the majority cannot control the order of business except on Mondays, as even two-thirds cannot suspend the rules at any other time until the last ten days of the session. Two or three important bills were thus delayed. He hoped some time for adjournment would be fixed now. He would otherwise oppose any motion for evening sessions.

After further discussion Mr. HOWARD's motion was rejected—22 to 24.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the special order.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution requiring the Commissioner of Agriculture to regard the library in his possession as a part of the property of the Department, and retain it in his charge. Adopted.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution in regard to adjournment was then taken up.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew his amendment, for the purpose, he said, of facilitating the action of the House.

The question was on Mr. SHERMAN's motion to fill the blank by inserting Friday next as the day of adjournment.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute proposing to adjourn on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., until the fourth Monday of September, when, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, Congress will adjourn until the first Monday of December next. He urged the necessity of taking the course followed last year, in the present condition of the country.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, by striking out Friday and inserting Monday.

Mr. HOWE favored disposing of all important bills before adjournment, particularly those in regard to which the President had plainly told them it would be necessary in his recent vetoes, saying he did not recognize the reconstructed Governments as valid. Congress should not adjourn without securing protection to the people of those States.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he had never known the business to be so far advanced, forty-eight hours before adjournment, as now. If they waited until every bill that a Senator deemed important is passed, they would never adjourn. In his opinion there is nothing to keep Congress here. The only bill for which there was any reason to wait was the TAX bill, which he understood the President would dispose of one way or the other to-day; nor did he know of any power which the President could exercise that would demand the sitting here of Congress. The coming campaign, in his opinion, will be more vitally important than the action of Congress.

Mr. HOWE proceeded to reply to some points in the remarks made by Mr. HENDRICKS on this subject yesterday. He said it was Senator's opinion that the bill to distribute arms among the States could not be passed without danger of bloodshed and strife was correct, it was time to stop and ask the reason why. The Senator had intimated that the purpose was to enable the reconstructed Governments to use the militia to control the elections. They would not be used for that purpose unless those elections were attempted to be interfered with unlawfully, in which case he hoped the people would be enabled to protect their rights.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had no reason to change the opinion he had expressed yesterday. He continued—The Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) had himself authorized to say that I had spoken out of time and out of place in the Senate. The proper place for me to express my views on any important question, whether I think it has a tendency to promote the public welfare, or whether, on the other hand, I think it dangerous to the public peace. As to the time when I should address the Senate I must beg the permission of the Senator from Ohio to judge of that for myself. I did not introduce this subject into the Senate. The Senator from Kansas, (Mr. POMEROY,) the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. HOWARD,) and I believe the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. DRAKE,) all alluded to the bill which had passed the night before, and spoke of it as being of such great injustice to the country as that no adjournment ought to take place until it became a law. This introduced to this body that bill for discussion and consideration. The Senator from Ohio, in full accord with the majority, may have a right to say to those three Senators that the introduction of this bill was both out of time and out of place. They may recognize his authority thus to criticise their conduct; but, for myself, I deny his authority to say it was out of time or out of place for me to address the Senate as I choose to address the Senate, on that question, or any other, especially when what I said was in reply to Senators on the other side. Allusion was made, Sir, to the fact that I was not here when the bill was passed. On the night when this bill was considered I was not in good health and did not suppose the custom and usage of the Senate, in considering ordinary matters, would be departed from, or that extraordinary measures would be pressed upon its consideration. Therefore I was not here. But, Sir, when the bill came before the Senate again, by the arguments of the honorable Senators I have mentioned, it was not only my right, but in my judgment imperative duty to the very first opportunity I could command to admonish the country of the danger to the public peace that was involved, as I thought, in the passage of the bill. The Senator from Ohio said this bill does not change existing laws, but that such a distribution can be made under existing laws. Sir, I am aware of the existence of the law under which from year to year arms are distributed among the States; but if this makes no change in the law, we by does the Senator from Ohio say that in order to make it a law he will stay here during the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter along with the President? If it be such a matter of importance in the judgment of the Senator, it must, in some respects, change existing laws; and, as I think, it does change existing laws, in two respects: first, in regard to the number of arms that are to be distributed among the States, and, in the second place, it is palpable that no law hereafore existing authorized the Governors of any States to arm one party against another. In that respect it is an innovation upon the legislation of the country. The Senator referred again to the reports of the outrages in the Southern States, and resumed: They have been repeated, Sir, in the Senate and elsewhere, without any evidence in their support, until they have ceased to be available as political appeals. The country now understands these reports. They have ceased to be sensational. The Senator from Ohio referred to the extraordinary statement communicated from the State of Texas to the Senator from West Virginia, (Mr. WILLEY,) that nine hundred people have been murdered in the State of Texas, and that that was an argument to pass this bill. Texas is one of the States that is not provided for in the bill itself. The most shocking state of society is proven to exist in the State of Texas—worse, perhaps, than in any of the States, it is claimed, and yet Texas is excluded from the bill. Why, if there is more disorder in Texas than elsewhere; if arms are to be distributed to maintain the public peace, and for no other purpose, and if it be shown to you by sufficient evidence that Texas is in the worst condition of any of the States—why is Texas omitted from the bill? Why—except that there is no election to take place in Texas this Fall?

Mr. HENDRICKS expressed his disbelief in half of the reports concerning the Ashburn case, about which, however, he thought it hardly proper to express any opinion while the trial is going on, which, however, he pronounced a very wonderful trial,—a Court-martial when the State is claimed to be reconstructed and the courts open. His principal purpose in speaking had been, he said, to reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio, that he had spoken "by authority." He had not assumed to speak by authority, and, therefore, he questioned the right of the Senator to make the statement. He had not assumed to express the views of the President or to know what they are. I express very earnestly, he said, my own judgment, a judgment from which I do not expect to depart, that it is the right and the duty of the President to defeat that bill by any means within his power under the circumstances. Repeating the denial, he said further: In my humble judgment the Senator from Ohio has much more intimate relations with this administration than I am honored with; not directly with the President, but through the Treasury Department; owing, no doubt, to his position at the head of the Finance Committee of this body. For myself, I am not responsible for what the President does, and he is not responsible for what I choose to say. I have not been that misinformed officer for more than six weeks. I am not honored with his confidence, and I go not obtrude my views upon him. I see in one of the papers this morning (my attention was called to it) a statement that within a few hours before I addressed the Senate on yesterday I had been in consultation with the President, and no doubt expressed his views. I am glad that there are some papers that do not command public confidence, and therefore are but for the President can be hurt by papers of that sort. I repeat, Sir, that I have not had the honor of an interview with the President for more than six weeks past. I did not have any occasion to call upon him, and he had no occasion, I presume, to ask my views on any subject. The same paper says that I declared it to be the President's views, and that these reconstructed States are not to be represented or regarded as States by the Executive. I expressed no opinion upon that at all. I did not discuss that subject; I did not allude to it; I confined myself to the simple proposition that you were enacting a law whereby one political party might be armed as against another, and that you insisted that arming should take place before that Presidential election came around. While he respected the President in his high office, Mr. HENDRICKS went on to say, and supported his policy toward the South, recognizing the States as in the Union, only awaiting a restoration to their practical relations with it, he in no sense represented the President in this body. He left that to the Senators who contributed a ballot to the election of the President. He concluded by expressing the hope that the bill will, by some means, fail to become a law.

Mr. MORTON took the floor to reply. He said: Although the present Governor of Indiana is a candidate for re-election, yet if they place in all the arsenals of the United States in his hands they could not and would not be used to promote his election, and it surely need excite no suspicion when it has been the policy of the Government to distribute arms among all the States in time of peace, that a proportionate number was given to Indiana along with the other States. Commenting upon the remarks of Mr. HENDRICKS, he asked whether it would be claimed that the arms heretofore distributed to the States had been distributed in the interest of one political party. The new State Governments would probably be in the hands of one political party, but the arms must be placed in the hands, not of a mob, but of the State organizations. So far from those arms being distributed for political purposes in the South, they were to be sent to these States for the purpose of protecting the Governments from revolution and destruction, with which they were boldly threatened. We have built them up, he said, and up to this time we have left them unprotected in the midst of their armed enemies. Sir, if they have a right to have State governments at all, it is right to protect them against their enemies, let them come from what party they may.

Mr. MORTON went on to say he had learned from the newly-elected Senators that there is not an arsenal in those States—not a piece of artillery with which to protect themselves; nor have they any money with which to buy arms. He said they were surrounded by a rebel and a hostile population in great part. The great body of the whites are not only hostile to them, but threatening to revolutionize them. Those enemies have recently been in arms; they are there, officers and soldiers, all together, and can fall into line to-morrow—tried and trained soldiers many of them, and you cannot find a rebel house hardly in the South that does not have its rifle or its musket.

Mr. DRAKE interrupted to give the result of an investigation he had made in regard to the number of arms now in the South, which, after estimating the number captured, surrendered, &c., he stated, was 250,000. He said the declarations of the Southern speakers are, that they are unanimously resolved not to submit to, or recognize those Governments. This fact could not be ignored. Their associations were with the Democratic Party, which had declared itself as to the loyalty of these Governments. The Democratic Press throughout the country asserting that they are wholly illegal, and that there being no law to sustain them, nobody is found to yield obedience to them. He quoted the Blair letter, written and published a few days before BLAIR was nominated, as another evidence of their purpose, and asked what reasonable man would deny the right of these Governments to be armed unless he desired their overthrow. They must either be prosected or subjected to the South to adjourn without securing their safety by putting arms into their hands. He hoped the day would be fixed as far off as possible, and that then a recess would be taken.

Mr. CONKLING asked what Congress could do if the President responded to a requisition of one of the Provisional Governors for troops.

Mr. NYE replied that he would empower the Governors of those States to call out the militia.

Mr. CONKLING reminded the Senator that they can now do that under existing laws.

Mr. NYE replied that then he would remain here and impeach him.

Mr. SUMNER—That ought to be done now.

Mr. NYE concluded by hoping that Congress would stand between the evil designs of a wicked President and the liberties of the country.

Mr. WILLEY replied to the animadversions of Mr. HENDRICKS yesterday upon the report read by him the preceding evening in regard to the outrages on Union men in Texas. He said the authors of that report were members of the Constitutional Convention of Texas, and would compare favorably in history with the Senator from Indiana.

The question was stated to be on Mr. SUMNER's amendment to insert "Monday" instead of "Friday" as the day of adjournment.

Mr. FESSENDEN expressed the opinion that there was nothing to keep Congress here after Monday, and that if they stay their minds will be so full of the campaign that they will make just such political speeches as have been made here to-day.

The amendment was agreed to: ayes 26; nays 19.

The question recurring on Mr. WILSON's amendment,

Mr. WILSON modified it to provide for a recess until the third Monday in September instead of the Fourth Monday. It was then agreed to, yeas 28, nays 20, and the resolution, as amended, was passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the Funding bill, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

THE ALASKA BILL.

The Senate also nonconcurred in the House amendments to the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, and then ordered a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. SUMNER, MORTON and DOOLITTLE.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

At 5:15 o'clock, on motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Senate took up the bill to protect the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. The question was on Mr. CONNESS' amendment to strike out the direction to the President to suspend commercial relations with any foreign Power arresting or detaining any citizen.

Mr. SUMNER accepted the amendment.

Mr. VICKERS opposed the proposition to authorize the President to make reprisals before the pending treaties are concluded.

Mr. BUCKALEW also opposed it. He said it took from citizens the power to declare war and gave it to the President.

Mr. CONNESS' amendment was then agreed to, being to strike out that portion of the provision for retaliatory measures which directs the President to suspend commercial relations. The question was then on the amendment of the Committee, striking out all provisions for retaliatory measures, and simply directing the President, in case of refusal to release naturalized citizens imprisoned abroad, to report the facts to Congress for its action.

Mr. SUMNER stated that the effect of the amendment would be to divest the House bill of a feature of unutterable barbarity.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 7, viz.: Messrs. Conness, Nye, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton and Wade.

Mr. WILLIAMS then offered a substitute for the third section, providing that whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty, it shall be his duty forthwith to demand the reasons for such imprisonment; and if it appear that they are wrongful the President shall demand his release, and if it shall be delayed or denied he shall use such means not amounting to acts of war as he may deem necessary to effect such citizen's release.

Mr. WILLIAMS supported his amendment, saying it was demanded by the necessities of the case and the pledges of both political parties in their platforms. He contended that without it the bill would amount to nothing.

Mr. SUMNER opposed it, as conferring dangerous discretionary power on the President; and, eulogizing the conduct of foreign affairs in times past, he claimed they would likewise be conducted in future so as to secure our citizens all their rights without resort to extraordinary expedients, such as were now proposed. He moved to amend the substitute by giving the President power to suspend diplomatic relations, in which shape he said it would not be more objectionable than it is now.

Mr. CONNESS characterized the bill reported by the Committee as an insult to every naturalized citizen, and said, with considerable warmth, that the sympathies of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. SUMNER) were awakened only on behalf of citizens whose color was black. For his part he thought a white man was as good as a negro, if he only behaved himself.

Mr. SUMNER rejoined by reading from his speech in Faneuil Hall in opposition to the Know-Nothing Party, in which he took the strongest grounds in favor of naturalized citizens, and paid a high tribute to their character and value to the country.

After some further remarks by Mr. CONNESS, insisting on the necessity of affording immediate relief for American citizens, now wrongfully imprisoned in foreign countries,

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out all of the third section, and add to the second that "It shall be the duty of the President to execute all his authority under the Constitution and laws for the protection of American citizens abroad, and to report to Congress, from time to time, any cases in which justice is denied to citizens of the United States by foreign Governments."

Mr. CONNESS asked for the yeas and nays, which were called, and it appearing that no quorum was present, the Senate, at 6:40 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG, member elect from Alabama, had the test oath administered to him and took his seat as a Representative from that State.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. DAVIS from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill to relieve SIMEON CARLEY, member elect from South Carolina, from legal and political disabilities, he having been a candidate for office under the Confederate Government.

Mr. FAR

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Unenterprising Journals—American Topics—The Finance Question from an English Standpoint—The Approaching Election—Bribery and Corruption—A Scene in Parliament—Mr. Longfellow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, 1868.

The Atlantic Cable has, during the course of the week, dropped out a few words concerning the proceedings of the Democratic Convention in New-York. No paper in London has sufficient enterprise to get over a special message, and therefore we are left to glean what we can from the sententious utterances of Mr. REUTER'S New-York agent. The general sentiment with regard to the platform of the Democratic Party—so far as we are in possession of it—is one of surprise. No one seems to have anticipated that the payment of a portion of the bonds in currency, and the taxation of the rest, would be taken as a watchword of the party as an organization. As for the Radical journals, nothing can exceed their delight over what they deem the suicidal policy of the Democrats. (You will of course understand that I am not expressing any opinion of my own, but conveying to you a summary of the opinion of others.) What good, it is said, can it do to run the risk of lowering the value in foreign markets of United States securities? The Democrats "have taken the surest way to perdition" says the *Star*. The *Spectator* taunts them with loose sentiments concerning the eighth commandment. For my part, I should like to see the text of the Democratic manifesto before joining in the discussion. Twelve words by the cable are not sufficient to warrant any one in pronouncing positive conclusion upon measures of policy which were doubtless decided on after grave and earnest deliberation.

Supposing, however, that we have not been misled by the telegraph, it is very probable that United States securities in this country may suffer deterioration. It is true that most people believe firmly in the intention of the American Government to discharge its obligations, in spirit as well as letter, but that a large party should proclaim a different policy appears to be the beginning of a movement whose consequences it would be difficult to predict. Taxation presses heavily upon every class, and the prospect of being partially relieved from it would not be unwelcome. The perception of this fact unsettles public opinion with regard to United States bonds, and makes us sensible that American politics are passing into another phase. The Democrats have now at least a distinct policy to put before the country, and as conjectures with regard to the reception which a new policy will meet with are almost invariably wrong, it would be presumptuous in an English writer to declare either that the Democrats have ruined or restored their fortunes. Time alone can tell where the ball which they have set rolling will stop. When Mr. DISRAELI first raised the cry of "No Popery" in this country, and declared that the fall of Church and State would inevitably follow the dissolution of the Irish Church, almost every one laughed at him. His experience of public affairs probably taught him that the treatment which any policy at first receives is no indication whatever of its ultimate fate. Already a very considerable section of the country have adopted the views which he put forward amid ridicule, and the chances of the elections are not so brilliant for Mr. GLADSTONE as most persons supposed them to be eight or nine weeks ago.

I do not mean to imply that we are about to witness a similar change in public spirit on your side the Atlantic in reference to the public debt, but merely that our writers here are a little hasty in decreeing the irreparable ruin of the Democratic Party. We all anticipate the success of Gen. GRANT. But even when he is President there will be some Democrats left alive, and probably your contemporary, the *World*, will still be making a plucky fight with weapons which are very far indeed from being contemptible.

A journal which exercises a considerable amount of well-earned influence in the commercial world—the *Economist*—makes some remarks to-day which are likely to produce an effect on the minds of holders of American stock. The Democratic proposition, it says, is tantamount to declaring that the Government may pay what they please, and no more. They may inflate the currency and so reduce the value of the debt, and then pay off old debts at the reduced value. "If," says the *Economist*, "the Government of the United States may pay in currency, and may create currency, no one can assign a minimum to the legal value of his bonds. They may pay their creditors when gold is at 140, or when it is at 240 or 340, and the higher they can raise the price of gold before they pay their debts in currency the more easily they will rid themselves of their debts." The writer points out, before he concludes, the improbability of the people assenting to any such device, but of course the temptation has to be considered.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

We have no great financial problem to divide the nation, but there is sufficient before us to make all parties regard the approaching elections with doubt and anxiety. Strange to say, the persons who are the most uneasy are the extreme Radicals—men like Mr. JOHN MORLEY, of the *Fortnightly Review*. He has written an article to show that the next Parliament will be in every respect worse than the present one, because rich men will buy the votes of the poor—precisely one of the objections which were urged to a wide extension of the suffrage, and which drove Mr. MORLEY and his friends nearly mad to listen to. Nothing, he thinks, but a revolution can save us—and Mr. BERNARD CRACROFT, an exceedingly acute writer, maintains pretty much the same view. Surely these gentlemen entirely misunderstand the feelings and wishes of the working classes. The poorer orders sought for a share in the Government of their country and they obtained it, but they are not distracted by the speculative doubts and unfounded discontent of men like Mr. JOHN MORLEY. Mr. MORLEY disbelieves in everything, from the existence of a Creator downwards; it is no great wonder, therefore, that his forecast of the future is black and dismal.

Beyond all doubt it is unfortunate that in these days of light and freedom, the great issue before the nation is one which was half fought out at the time of the Reformation, and has occasionally forced itself into unwelcome prominence ever since. The difference which has to be decided is a difference of religion and sects, and all the angry passions which such contentions cannot fail to provoke will be aroused over the dispute whether or not the Irish Church shall be destroyed. Far better would it have been if some merely political topic had challenged the decision of electors at the polls, for already the issue is being unmistakably narrowed down to one between Protestants and Catholics. We can even now judge of the hostility between different classes which will inevitably be called into existence. An educated man like Mr. JOHN MORLEY abuses the whole body of the clergy as if they were convicted malefactors, and varies this strain of comparing them to eunuchs. What can we expect of less responsible persons? The Catholics alone look forward with hope and delight to the forthcoming struggle. They cannot lose, no matter what may take place, and why should they grieve over the dissensions of Protestants? Yet it was not for the Catholics that Mr. GLADSTONE risked a *coup d'état*. He meant partly, let us hope, to benefit the Irish—that strange people which we English will never understand if we continue to rule over them a thousand years more. Does Mr. GLADSTONE understand them? If he does it must be by intuition, for he has seen little or nothing of them. This Irish Church question will be disposed of one way or the other soon—and what then? All that the Irish people care about is the question of the land—they want land, and they want to get it for nothing. So do other people—but the Irish instinct, as Lord MONTEAGLE, a large landlord in Ireland told Mr. VASSAN W. SENIOR, "is, while he is alive, to sub-let the land, in order to have an income without trouble; and on his death to divide it among his children." In large tracts of Ireland "squatters" exist by taking possession of land, and woe to the landlord who "evicts" them! What has the Irish Church to do with this great fundamental grievance of the country?

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

By way of preparing for the elections Mr. DISRAELI, much to the disgust of many Liberals, has brought in a bill for stopping bribery at future elections—or at least for punishing it severely when the offence is proved. The *Times* and other Liberal papers have been obliged to lash up the party with a sharp hand in order to induce them to support Mr. DISRAELI'S bill, and only a sense of shame restrains members from voting against it. As it is, all sorts of expedients are adopted to cause delay, and tire out the Government, but Mr. DISRAELI watches over the measure hour after hour and night after night. One of the objects at which it aims is to attach a social stigma to bribery. At present, when a petition is presented against a member on the ground that corrupt practices have been employed, the subject is referred to five members of the House, who sit as a committee and examine witnesses. Their report is decisive. It is now proposed to bring a person accused of bribery before a common law Judge, in the town or district where the offence was committed, and the Judge will have the power of unseating a member proved to have been unduly elected, without the slightest reference to the House of Commons. It is supposed that a man will not like to be dragged before a Judge for trial, as if he had committed a penal offence. Moreover, it will be a very simple matter to prosecute for bribery, whereas it is now a very difficult and expensive one. The Judges strongly protested against having the responsibility of this new duty thrust upon them, but Mr. DISRAELI has quietly ignored their objections, and seems resolved to force his bill through both Houses. It is curious to notice that the Liberal Press supports the measure, while the Liberal members oppose it. It shows the difference between being a politican of the closet and a politician who has to deal with men and circumstances as he finds them. Many a member knows perfectly well that unless he is allowed to spend money freely he stands no chance of reelection. He naturally is not anxious to pass a measure which may place him in an ignominious position before a Judge. The Press, on the other hand, look at the matter from a strictly moral point of view, and therefore for a wonder one may see even the *Daily News* cordially patting Mr. DISRAELI on the back.

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

One day this week Lord RUSSELL being offended at the course taken by the Ministry, walked out of the House, followed by other Whig potentates of a bygone era. Thus did they testify their displeasure with the Tories. They were like so many angry women who rush off with a loud bang of the door. Well may Lord SALISBURY'S friends say that it had been better for him to have given £50,000 rather than be saddled with a title which obliges him to exchange the House of Lords for the House of Commons!

MR. LONGFELLOW.

Mr. LONGFELLOW was entertained at the Langham on Thursday evening, and a great number of Americans were present on the occasion. Mr. GLADSTONE took the chair. The poet has now left for the Isle of Wight, on a visit to TENNYSON.

ITALY.

The Tobacco Question in Parliament—The Pope's Bull—Austria and the Temporal Power—The Italian Press—Murder and Suicide—Foreign Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

The proceedings of Parliament smell of tobacco. The tobacco question promises to be a theme for endless debate. But in importance it is not inferior to two other recent legislative measures—the law taxing grist-mills and the other regulating the sale of ecclesiastical property. The project proposes to farm out the purchase, manufacture and sale of tobacco to a private company. The Government has already signed a convention with parties of capitalists, and the consent of Parliament, it is hoped, will be obtained at the conclusion of the present discussion. The actual revenue from tobacco is about 80,000,000 of francs, and it is expected that by the arrangement proposed the revenue in time will be considerably augmented.

THE PAPAL BULL.

The event of the day is the Pope's Bull, calling the General Council for next year. Some of our Italian friends affect to regard the act with indifference, insisting that it is now of little consequence what the Roman See may do or say. But the scheme will not fail to interest profoundly the Catholic and Protestant world. The interval of more than three centuries since the last Council gives new importance to this, and proves that the present exigencies of the Church are extreme to demand such a demonstration. It is still an open question whether Catholic princes or ambassadors will be allowed to sit in this assembly according to the ancient prerogative.

The Holy Father, in his Bull, did not lose the opportunity to give a hint to the faithful that gifts in cash would be acceptable, to meet the extraordinary outlay for the great meeting, as well as to cover the current expense of carrying on the Government of Rome. The appeal last year brought a hearty response, and the money-changers of the Eternal City must have had the handling of a good deal of hard cash.

Our active friend, Don MARGOTTO, of the sprightly little *Unità Cattolica*, is in ecstacies, and as a reward for his labors may some day be crowned with a lancet hat. The little Dr. MANNING was paid that price for even less work actually done. The Don urges good Catholics in all parts of the world to bring offerings to the Pope on Immaculate Conception Day, if they wish to receive the blessing of God "and of His Holy Mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary." Before this similar appeals have not been made in vain.

AUSTRIA AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Chastisement has taught Austria wisdom, and from adversity we know how much Italy has learned. The Roman Hierarchy is a human institution, but as long as it claims to be of Divine origin, its assumption of infallibility must be kept up. It is as firmly resolved as ever not to learn anything, nor to concede anything. Weakened and humiliated, it maintains as obstinately as ever its old ground, and for the reestablishment of its lost power is ready for the trial of force, and the shedding of blood. The Vicar of Christ lately paid a visit to the military camp under the Alban Mount. He was carried to the field in a palanquin, and we are told that the inspection gave much satisfaction to His Holiness, and that he left with the soldiers the Apostolic Benediction. The clerical journals make copious citations from the military phraseology of the Old Testament.

Among all the innovations lately made, not one seems to distress the Hierarchy more than the law removing the institution of marriage from the control of the Church. Austria has imitated the example of Italy, where the new practice works so well. Since the law went into operation, it has been a pleasant thing to see so many happy couples flocking to the Mayor's office to be joined by the civil process, while the walls of the building are covered with the printed bans of those who are to come after. It is ridiculous for the priests, who never get married themselves, to be angry because they cannot any longer put the bit into the mouth, and haw and gee those who can get along very well without their unsympathetic assistance. When the Pope and Cardinals set the example of taking wives, they may with some grace ask to have a hand or a voice in the guidance of those who meditate wedlock.

The reply of the Municipal Council of Vienna to the Pope's allocution, and the proceedings of the meeting of workingmen, show that the Reform Party in Austria is in earnest, and that no regard is to be paid to the threats from Rome. The spectacle is so interesting that one may be excused for calling frequent attention to it. When and where is the discussion to stop? The succession of Cardinal ANTONELLI will stand no chance of making a fortune of millions, as the present Secretary has done, if the Roman monopoly is destroyed; and the old edifice will be sure to fall flat to the ground if all the foreign props are removed.

THE ITALIAN PRESS.

Some time ago the *Diritto*, the leading organ of the Democratic Party—unless the more recently established *Riforma* can claim that honor—made the suggestion that a convention be held of all the leading publishers and writers of the newspaper press in Italy, to talk over plans for improvement. It is said that Italy has already too large a number of newspapers, and not enough of a high character, for doing the work which is demanded by the condition of the country. Some of them are certainly small enough, and trivial enough, to be counted out altogether. I knew one printed here in Florence, which lived for a while and finally died, on a total revenue of thirty-five francs a day. It was a military organ, and got along for a time on soldiers' pay. Nearly unlicensed printing, and the moderate price of labor and material, make it easy enough to establish new journals, but besides paper, type and ink, there is need of writers of enlightened aims.

Newspaper writing has already done much for the political education of Italy, and with a higher standard it can do as much, or more, for the intellectual development of the new society which a general system of popular instruction is yet to create. The habits of the people of the country are such that newspaper reading must take the lead among intellectual recreations. Every *café* is a reading room, and they exist everywhere, and there is hardly an Italian who does not pass some portion of his time in them.

The proposition of the *Diritto* has been received with favor, and has been much discussed. It seems probable that something may come of it. The liberty of printing enjoyed in Italy is certainly a great advantage, and it is not strange that it should be envied, and in an equal degree coveted, by the Liberal Party in France. Some of the best Italian newspapers are equal in enterprise and ability to the French, and are quite as readable, on account of the excellence and variety of matter. They have as much original material, whether in the form of correspondence or editorial writing. The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, may be quoted as an example. Perhaps, the best mere newspaper printed here is the *Italie*, in the French language. It was extremely hostile to us during the war, but now treats American subjects with great moderation. The *Nazione* is a well-printed paper, but seems to be the organ of the stock exchange more than of any noble views. It appears to form its opinions after opening such newspapers as the *Patrie*, of Paris, or the London *Herald* and *Standard*.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An unhappy affair took place at Reggio the other day, which shows that the discipline of the army produces some hard feeling among officers as well as men. A regiment was on parade in the public square, when a sergeant deliberately raised his musket, and shot one of the Lieutenants of his company in the back. The ball passed through the heart, and the officer fell dead on the spot. Before arrest could be made the sergeant rushed to the barrack on the opposite side of the square, and with another discharge of his weapon blew out his own brains. The sergeant had several times been put under discipline for failure in duty by the order of the superior officer, which led the unhappy man to believe that he was regarded with an evil eye. Ball cartridges were found in the pocket of the soldier, which showed that the assassination was premeditated. Had he not taken his own life, he would have been shot on the field, according to the military rule established for such cases.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

Foreign visitors are not now here in large numbers, although more agreeable weather for traveling in Italy could not be desired. Fresh breezes float up from the Mediterranean or sweep down from the mountains, and for a month past we have had frequent showers. Not a word is yet said about the cholera in any part of Italy, and it is to be hoped that this year the country may escape. Paris is not cleaner than Florence, and in this respect this has become the model city of Europe. The pavement is fit for the courts of palaces, and workmen are constantly employed in making it even better.

ANGELICO.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Attack on the Foreign Policy of the French Government—The New Fit of Economy—Ministerial Bickerings—Affairs in Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 10, 1868.

In the Legislative Body on Wednesday M. JULES FAVRE opened the discussion on the Budget of 1869 by an attack on the foreign policy of the Government, in which he reproached it for its indecision and want of fixed principles. No one appeared to know the aims which it had in view, the doctrines by which it was guided, the allies on whom it could count, or the adversaries it might have to combat. The natural results of such a state of things was to create suspicion and hostility abroad, anxiety at home, and to furnish a pretext for the keeping up of excessive armaments. At the solemn crisis at which the affairs of the world had arrived, France had a great *rôle* to fulfill, but to fulfill it properly she must renounce everything like uncertainty and equivocation in the conduct of the public business. In the management of her internal affairs especially it was essential that this principle should be observed in order that the country might not be kept in a state of perpetual oscillation like that of a pendulum swinging from pole to pole without a moment of repose. The latter, on the 19th of January, had announced the advent of a liberal *régime*, the Government had introduced laws which, according to its notions, were destined to inaugurate it, and it had accompanied them with commentaries full of wise moderation. How had they been executed? The prosecutions of the Press were being multiplied, pecuniary fines were raining like a beneficent manna, intended, no doubt, to assist in filling up the deficits of the Treasury. Everywhere agitation was being excited among the population; the Government had no intention of relaxing its old practices; it still adhered to its manœuvres regarding official candidatures, declaring that whoever presented himself on independent principles was its enemy. He entertained a profound conviction that it was not under such conditions that the Government could acquire the only strength which would permit it to dominate and appease the public anxiety. Abroad it must be the apostle of peace, but in order to acquire influence sufficient to enable it to assume that position it must resolutely practice at home—the *régime* of liberty.

This philippic called up the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in a concise but able speech, defended the foreign policy of the Government without touching upon those points of internal administration which had served as a theme for the closing remarks of the Opposition orator. After showing that the course pursued in regard to Crete, which had been especially assailed by M. FAVRE, was the only one consistent with the interests of the Christian populations of the Turkish Empire as well as with those of France itself, he maintained that on all other points, as well as on this, the foreign policy of the Government had been entirely directed toward the maintenance of peace. "We have been accused notwithstanding" said M. MOUSTIER, "of having a hesitating policy, a policy without unity. I seek vainly in my conscience and in my souveniers what could have brought upon us this reproach. For the last two years we have been profoundly impressed with the idea that Europe had need of peace, that France desired it, but that it is not possible that this peace can be long maintained except under conditions which French sentiment will find entirely honorable. Our policy has had this aim and no other; we have sought to maintain peace and maintain it with dignity. If the Emperor has been persistent in neglecting nothing calculated to place the armament of France on a footing which will cause it to be respected, it is because of the fact that if France were to remain insufficiently armed, she would not be sufficiently respected, and she would not long support a *régime* of peace purchased with such conditions. It is, therefore, in the interest of peace that these armaments have been made. They are menacing to no Power in Europe. Their only object is to maintain us on a level with other nations; they have been and will remain an element of peace."

It is not my purpose to discuss the sincerity of the assertions put forward in this speech. They express, no doubt, the present views of the Emperor and his Cabinet, but it is certain that these views are of more recent birth than the period assigned them by M. DE MOUSTIER, and that they are, in a great measure, due to the sentiment developed in the Legislative Body by the discussions on the Budget. With this it is felt that it would be dangerous to trifle, and hence the well-defined and distinct declarations of pacific dispositions, which if made a year ago, would have revived commercial confidence, and prevented the accumulation of such an unprecedented amount of specie in the coffers of the bank.

THE NEW FIT OF ECONOMY.

During their last visit to Fontainebleau, the Empress has become so charmed with the beauties of that unrivaled residence that she conceived the idea of giving a series of *fêtes champêtres* and balls, which were to be gotten up on a scale of great splendor. The Emperor, in view of the unpleasant economical truths enunciated in the discussion on the Budget, thought it necessary to put his veto on the programme, and there has accordingly been quite a tiff in the Imperial *ménage*. Those who are afflicted with the *res angustæ domi* in other classes of life may console themselves with the fact. Even Royalty is not exempt from the melancholy necessity of being compelled to square expenditure with income.

MINISTERIAL BICKERINGS.

The rumors of Ministerial changes which have been current lately, have had their origin in the last *écartade* of M. ROUHER. Since the decree of the Emperor, devolving upon each Minister the task of defending his own department in the Chambers, the post of Minister of State has assumed more or less of an accessory character. Those members of the Cabinet who recognize their feebleness as debaters, have been very glad of the aid of M. ROUHER, but there are others conscious of their own strength who do not like to be eclipsed by the oratorical readiness and brilliant rhetoric of that self-asserting statesman. Thus, at the close of the general discussion on the Budget, notwithstanding that M. MAGNE had acquitted himself with great ability and left little or nothing to be urged in support of it, M. ROUHER rushed on with one of those *ad captandum* speeches with which he usually captivates the attention if he does not convince the judgment of his auditors. He in reality made no point that was not better made by the Minister of Finance, and the speech was entirely superfluous, except to produce the impression that it capped the discussion. M. MAGNE was greatly annoyed at his interference and expressed himself in unreserved terms to that effect. The consequence is that the two Ministers are at daggers drawn ever since, and that some arrangement will have to be made to define their respective positions. As M. ROUHER cannot from the position of leader descend to a subordinate one, there is some idea of reorganizing the Cabinet on the English system, and of creating the office of President of the Council. All this, as you see, tends to the establishment of Ministerial responsibility, which, it is understood, M. ROUHER favors to its fullest extent.

APPREHENDED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Since the death of NARVAEZ the reactionary course of the Spanish Government has assumed so bold and uncompromising a character as to leave no alternative to the *Progressistas* but to enter into fresh combinations for the dethronement of the Queen. So long as NARVAEZ was alive there was but little hope of drawing the army into any scheme of this kind, the soldiery being too great admirers of energy and decision of character to readily transfer their allegiance to another chief. After he was removed, it was easy to be foreseen that a Cabinet like the present one, composed entirely of civilians, and having no military man at its head, would not long command forbearance. The disposition to insurrection has been still further increased by the part which the Queen and her Ministers are taking in the intrigues which have been set on foot in Rome for the restoration of the Neapolitan Bourbons. While NARVAEZ was alive bounds were set to this tendency, but now that his stern rule is no longer an obstacle, full swing is being given to it. Hence the evidences of discontent and resentment which have been manifesting themselves of late in turbulent outbreaks of one kind or another throughout the Spanish territory. Notwithstanding the pretexts assigned for them, it was easy to be seen that they had their origin in political causes and none other.

The news which the telegraph has just brought us of the arrest of Marshal SERRANO, and Gens. DOLCE, CORDOVA and ZABALA, therefore causes no surprise here. Neither does that of the banishment of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. All men of liberal proclivities are liable to suspicion in such a state of things. In regard to several of those named, but more especially the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, it is probable that no charge can be sustained against them. Since his marriage to the Queen's sister in 1846, the Duke has carefully avoided allowing his name to be mixed up with the intrigues and movements of the various political parties. If he is sent out of the way now, it is only because the liberality and uprightness of his sentiments point him out as the probable choice of the Spanish nation in the event of the overthrow of the present dynasty. It is true that his selection would not prove very acceptable to the Emperor NAPOLEON, but this in the eyes of the Spanish Liberals might prove an additional recommendation.

The arrest of Marshal SERRANO is no doubt based on substantial grounds. A *quasi* rival of O'DONNELL and NARVAEZ, he is known to have been aiming at the position successively occupied by those able men. After having at one time exercised great influence over the Queen, and being mixed up with the intrigues which preceded the advent of NARVAEZ to power, he was sent into a sort of honorable exile by that statesman, who conferred the post of Captain-General of Grenada upon him. After he resigned that post he distinguished himself by his bitter opposition to the Ministers who succeeded each other until the revolution of July, 1854. In the February of that year he was implicated in the insurrectional movement which broke out in Saragossa, and was exiled from the country. After the triumph of the *Vicalvarists*, Gen. SERRANO became a member of the Liberal Union, which defended for so long a period the Espartero-O'Donnell combination. When he had to choose between the two chiefs, he declared in favor of the latter. Named in 1854 Captain-General of Artillery, he had exchanged that position for the Captain-Generalship of New Castile, which almost placed the fate of Madrid in his hands, when O'DONNELL determined upon the *coup d'état* of July, 1856. After putting down the insurrection in the Prado and the Retiro, he shortly after replaced OLOSAGE in the post of Ambassador in Paris. The fall of O'DONNELL in September, 1857, led to his recall. After that he united with the Vicalvarist Generals in the Senate in sustaining against NARVAEZ the formidable opposition which led to the resignation of that Minister. In the month of June, 1865, the new Cabinet of O'DONNELL conferred upon him the functions of Captain-General of Madrid. When NARVAEZ resumed the reins of power, SERRANO again passed into opposition, but the term of the Narvaez administration was short, and SERRANO again came into office with O'DONNELL. The death of the latter, however, left NARVAEZ without a rival, and during the remainder of his Ministry Marshal SERRANO took very little part in politics. When the Queen sent for GONZALES BRAVO to form a Cabinet he was heard to express bitter disappointment, as he thought the position of first Minister was his by right of succession, if not by merit. Such is the man on whom the Liberals are said to have counted to influence the army. It is not improbable that his ambition and vanity led him to accept their offers and caused his arrest before the conspiracy had had time to mature itself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How Horses Should be Treated when They are Affected by the Heat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is predicted that the present season is to be unprecedentedly hot, and that invaluable servant, the horse, deserves all the protection which science and humanity can extend to him, while laboring for the profit and pleasure of mankind. At my request, therefore, the excellent President of the New-York Veterinary College has written the subjoined letter containing some important suggestions.

Respectfully yours,

JULY 21, 1868. HENRY BERGH.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, 10th inst., enclosing one from Dr. E. HARRIS, asking me to coöperate with you in your humane exertions to relieve horses exposed to effects of intense heat. It will afford me great pleasure to aid you, if I can, in your benevolent purpose.

The following crude ideas have suggested themselves to my mind since I have received your note, and may, if they can be carried out, assist somewhat in alleviating the sufferings of which you so justly complain.

As prevention is better than cure, it would be advisable that all horses be driven very slow, and in the shade where possible; if they have to travel long distances should be frequently rested, offered a little water, and fed four times a day; the horse's stomach is small, and is unsuited for long fasts.

Place over the head and shoulders of all work-horses exposed to the sun's rays, a small awning or cover of duck or other material, to be supported by hoops attached to the collar, shafts or pole, at a sufficient distance to permit a free current of air and full play of the head.

A revolving fan could, with a little ingenuity, be attached to the head stall. It would keep flies away, and assist in producing a current of air.

Do away with all check reins, as they impede respiration, interfere with the circulation, and distort the natural form of neck and head.

Railroad companies ought to change their horses frequently during very warm weather, and be at all times prohibited from carrying more passengers than they can seat. I think the Board of Health has power to accomplish this point; the City might erect, at the expense of the railroad companies, temporary awnings, during the hot weather, in the cross streets for horses suffering from intense heat.

Horses working in rail cars should have their nostrils and mouths frequently washed, and be offered a *little* water every mile or two.

The Police should be empowered, on complaint of any citizen, to remove horses from railroad cars or other vehicles, when presenting the following appearances: Violent heaving of the flanks and nostrils, rapid beating of the heart, which can be felt on the left side behind the elbow, anxious eyes, ears drooping, and the body and limbs bathed with sweat, and feeling cold and clammy.

When a horse falls in the street from the effects of heat, his head and neck at least, and his body if possible, should be protected from the sun; an umbrella will answer when nothing better is at hand; a blanket or bundle of straw should be placed under the head, to prevent injury to it; all harness should be removed, particularly so, the collar. The head should be kept continually wet with cold water, as much cold air as possible be supplied to his nostrils, as he breathes through them, not through his mouth. The body and legs should be well rubbed, and dried when wet. Should this fail to relieve, a table spoonful of spirits of hartshorn, in three or four ounces of some alcoholic spirits and twice the quantity of water may be carefully administered.

Bleeding must be avoided; it is fatal to man and beast, suffering from insolation.

Horses when unable to walk ought to be placed on a sled and removed to some place where they can receive proper medical care.

The Police should request the crowd that generally gathers round a sick horse to disperse, as the animal requires all the pure air he can obtain.

It would be advisable to instruct the Police how to act in such cases, to prevent the interference of bystanders, every one of whom has a remedy to suggest, which, generally speaking, is more injurious than beneficial.

When it becomes necessary to destroy a horse let it not be done with a pistol bullet, as many shots may be fired without destroying life. I saw a horse a few days ago in Twenty-third-street, that had received from a Police officer, whose intentions were most humane, four shots in the head, all of which failed to kill. I suggested to him when about firing again that a blow on the forehead with a sledge hammer would be more effectual; he gladly availed himself of the hint, obtained one, and with one well directed blow produced immediate death. A few years ago, in this City, an officer attempted to shoot an animal; the ball glanced from the head of the intended victim and killed a bystander.

The City authorities ought to erect a number of water troughs throughout the City, from which horses and dogs could allay their thirst.

I remain, very truly yours,

JOHN BUSTEED, M. D.,
President College Veterinary Surgeons.

Railroad Assassins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Monday, July 20, 1868.

In your paper of July 18, I saw an article headed "Railroad Assassins." Your correspondent calls locomotive engineers "Railroad Assassins." Now he says, a man supposed to be deaf, was seen by the engineer, while a long way off, walking on the track, but without slacking his speed he simply blew the steam whistle and dashed onward. Would he have the public understand that the engineer had any reason to suppose the man to be deaf, when he saw him walking on the track? If he had, I would bet my existence that he would have done all in mortal power to stop his train. But on the contrary, he supposed that when within a few rods of him he would step off the track as is the case fifty times a day, and a great many persons try and see how close they can let the engine come to them, and then step quietly and smilingly off the track, much to the annoyance of the engineer, whose heart was probably in his mouth at the man's recklessness. If an engineer slackened the speed of his train every time he saw a man or woman on the track, I am afraid if your correspondent is much of a railroad traveler, he would often be belated. I am an engineer, and I know of what and whom I speak. I have associated with a large number of engineers for years, and I think their hearts as near the right place as that of your *humane* correspondent.

CONSISTENCY.

The Recent Supposed Poisoning Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst. your reporter has been led into error as to my statement in the case of the late Mr. JOHN SPIER.

My first impression that his condition was the result of poisoning by strychnine was more and more confirmed during the short half hour which elapsed between his taking the powder, while in a condition of comparative health, and his death. Then, when I subsequently found what I regarded as traces of the poison on the Seidlitz paper, I said, "If it has been strychnine, of which there is every indication, the frightful violence and rapidity of his tetanic convulsions give evidence of a very large dose of the drug." As to when and where, in the repeated changing of hands of the Seidlitz powder, the poison, if such it prove to be, was minglid with the powder, I gave no opinion, and it would have been better had your reporter suspended his opinion as to the accident having been caused by the carelessness of the druggist, until further examination should have elicited the facts.

E. G. BARTLETT, M. D.,
No. 82 West Eleventh-street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

A Discharged Lunatic Kills One and Fatally Wounds Another Person in Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 21.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal affray arose, at the town of Middlebury, Logan County, Ohio, during the progress of a trial before a Justice of the Peace, between WALLA MARSHALL and ELI NORVILLE. MARSHALL, who has lately been discharged from the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, became enraged at something which occurred, and the citizens present, fearing that he was armed and would commit some violence, seized hold of him with a view of disarming him. Among those who were active in the attempt to restrain him were D. S. NORVILLE and his brother ELI. MARSHALL became furious at this, and succeeded in drawing a common pocket knife, with which he stabbed D. S. NORVILLE to the heart, and wounded, perhaps fatally, ELI NORVILLE before he could be overpowered. The scene, as the now-raging manic was secured, after this bloody encounter, can be better imagined than described. The parties are all citizens of Union County. D. S. NORVILLE has held the office of Justice of the Peace in said county for many years, and served as Captain with the "hundred days men" during the war. He leaves a wife and family. It is said there has been bad feeling between MARSHALL and NORVILLE for some time past, and we are told MARSHALL has recently made threats against the life of NORVILLE. Whether this was the case, or whether the excitement developed homicidal mania in MARSHALL, we are not in a position to say.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR was in Milwaukee when news came of the capture of Fort Donelson by Gen. GRANT. A correspondent says: The people of that city were soon marshaled in a vast procession in the streets—men, women and children, the entire town *en masse*, in carriages, in wagons, on horseback, and afoot, moving with torches, fireworks and bands of music, along the principal avenues of the city. The assemblage at last halted before the Newhall, and "SEYMOUR!" "SEYMOUR!" was the cry. No SEYMOUR appeared. At last a committee, appointed for the purpose, found him at his room about retiring, and with great difficulty brought him to the balcony. For about five minutes, not more I believe, Gov. SEYMOUR felt inspired by the occasion to address those assembled thousands of enthusiastic men and women. But what a speech for such an hour! So heartless and cold were his words they seemed to freeze as they fell. Each sentence was like water upon flame. Not an expression of thankfulness for the nation's prospect of deliverance, not a word of congratulation for a great victory, not a syllable of praise for our "brave boys in blue," not a breath of hope for a successful sequel to the war. It was the general remark among his hearers, after he had finished, that all he had said could have been uttered as consistently and as earnestly by JEFFERSON DAVIS himself upon the same occasion.

Hon. Z. F. SMITH, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Louisville District, and suggests the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM S. PRYOR, of Newcastle, Henry County. Of himself he says: "Kentucky is the last State of the Union, left free to control her own internal or domestic policy, which has not made ample and liberal provision for the general education of her children. If I can, in my present position, be instrumental in aiding to efface this stain upon her legislative records, and in securing for her people those highest privileges now enjoyed by all States and nations of an advanced civilization, I shall feel that I have accomplished far more for my fellow-citizens than I could hope to do as a member of the National Legislature."

Mrs. MILLIE McLEAN made the following little speech, a day or two ago, on presenting a flag to a political club in Tullahoma, Ala.: "The women of the South have no apology to offer for their devotion to a cause which, though lost, was precious to their hearts. Neither will they prove ungrateful for the magnanimity of the Northern Democracy, by recurring to things which had better be forgotten. If we endeavored in the past to sunder these stripes upon your banner, we have now stitched them together with willing hands. If we sought to snatch from yon blue field its Southern luminaries, we now commend it to your hands without a single star absent from the constellation."

Gen. FRANK BLAIR, in his speech in Omaha, the other day, said there was but one race in our country who were capable of maintaining a free Government, and the results of the past few years had demonstrated the fact that only a portion of that one race were thus qualified. Thereupon some one in the crowd shouted, "I suppose that's the Blair family," but he was at once pounced upon by those near him, and most unmercifully pounded. When wearied, they let him up and then discovered that he was one of their own number, a genuine Democratic sop, well saturated. "Billee!" said one chidingly, "them was the onfortinous words ye ever spoke." And he seemed to think they were.

At a mass meeting of colored men in Baltimore on Monday night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deem a Border State Convention of colored citizens at this time inexpedient, and that no issue should be made with the party, upon the success of which depends our existence, politically.

And further resolved, That we express our unbounded confidence in the Chicago nominees, in their fidelity to truth, justice and equal rights, and to the strict fulfillment or the declaration of principles made at Chicago by the Republican National Convention, and as interpreted by Governor HAWLEY, at Washington, in his announcement to the Republican nominees of the result of the Convention.

The Washington *Chronicle*, Philadelphia *Press* and Philadelphia *Post* urge Congress to remain in session or to take a recess, and not to adjourn. The *Post* says that several Democratic politicians have declared, within a few days past, that it is President JOHNSON'S intention, if Congress adjourns, to come out openly in favor of the Democratic ticket, and fill all the offices in the country with ex-rebels and Democrats.

The election in Kentucky takes place in August. The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular to the faithful calling for a far greater majority for Gov. STEVENSON than any candidate has ever yet received in the State, that the victory may be brilliant, glorious and overwhelming.

The paragraph recently published, stating that Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, has served in the House longer than any other member from that State, is incorrect. Gen. SCHENCK is now serving out his seventh term. He was in Congress from 1843 to 1851, and from 1863 to the present time.

Gen. N. GOFF, Jr., has resigned as one of the Republican electors in West Virginia, and Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON has been selected to fill the vacancy. Gen. GOFF is to be United States Attorney for the State, and will thus be disqualified.

FRANKLIN PIERCE wrote a letter to the Democratic ratification meeting in Concord, N. H., on Monday evening, pronouncing most unequivocally for the platform and the candidates.

Under the second section of the fourteenth article, Maryland will lose one, and probably two, members of Congress, unless suffrage is immediately extended to the colored citizens.

The Democrats of the Eleventh District of Ohio have nominated JOHN SANDS, of Gallia, for Congress.

An Elopement Extraordinary and Its Sequel.

"Burleigh" writes to the Boston *Journal*, from Binghamton, N. Y., the sad details of a story of crime occurring in an adjacent town:

A merchant of standing and wealth had a family consisting of his wife and several children. The lady had great personal beauty, was very accomplished and intelligent, a capital housekeeper and earnest Christian, and greatly devoted to her family. Not far from her residence lived a young lady of twenty-three summers, tall, coarse-featured and as unattractive as could be imagined. Her mother was dead, and she kept house for her father. The visits of the merchant to this house attracted considerable attention. It was known, however, that the father was generally present at the visits of the merchant, and the community was generally divided about the matter. Riding and walking succeeded and the scandal became general. One morning the merchant informed his wife that he was going to leave—that he was going to sail for California and take the girl with him. Her father, he said, had given his consent and agreed to keep the thing secret till after his departure. He told her that no power could prevent his leaving. If she kept quiet until after he was gone he would give her the house in which she lived and $2,000 in money. If she did not, he would go all the same, but would leave her penniless. He asked her to fix his linen and pack his truck, and have it ready by Thursday morning, all which she agreed to do. He bought a trunk for the girl, and gave her $200 for her outfit. On Thursday morning he left his home. While his hand was on the door-latch, his wife told him that she should remain just where she was and take care of the children, and if at any time he wished to come back, the door would be open to him. He went over to the house where the young woman was in waiting. He gave her father some money, and he accompanied the parties to the cars. On their way down the father referred to some expenses he had incurred in giving his daughter music lessons. The merchant handed him $200, which he pronounced satisfactory. After the train had started, the old man told the story of the elopement. When some one remarked to him that the merchant would desert his daughter as he had his wife, he said that was impossible, for he had never seen such love between two persons before. When he was asked why he did not put a stop to a step that could only be fraught with misery to all sides, he said that his daughter, when she told him of her intended journey, showed him a bottle of poison, and said if he opened his head on the matter till after she was gone, she would poison him and herself too. And she would have done it, he said. The sequel to this affair is more than usually tragical. The parties sailed immediately for California, and for some reason not explained took the return vessel back to New-York. They landed in the city, where the girl was left at a hotel, penniless. She succeeded in reaching this place, deserted and ruined, and sent immediately for her father, who visited her at the hotel. She agreed to go home with him in the morning. He called for her at the time agreed upon. He found her a corpse. She had committed suicide during the night. In the meantime, the merchant had not been heard from after deserting the girl at the hotel. Ten days ago he appeared at the door of his own house. True to her promise, and true to her womanly love, she threw the doors wide open and bade him welcome. Hidden from the eyes of his neighbors and friends, he remains indoors. The community are equally divided whether he ought to be tarred and feathered or forgiven.

A Dog On His Travels—From Kentucky To Missouri.

From the Louisville Journal, July 17.

Not long since Mrs. B., residing in one of the interior counties of Missouri, left her home on a visit to some relatives living in Henry County, in this State, bringing with her a favorite dog. On arriving in this city she missed her pet, and search and inquiry failing to elicit aught concerning him, she was compelled to continue her journey without him. Fourteen days after the lady had left her home the family were surprised at the reappearance of "Fido," whom they thought worrying the pigs or "baying the moon" in far-off Kentucky. Not less than nine hundred miles had been traversed by his dogship, and when it is remembered that he had been brought hither by rail, and could have had no trail to lead him back to his old quarters; that the broad Ohio and the still broader Mississippi, not to mention hundreds of streams of smaller proportions, lay between him and his puppyhood's home, the journey was a remarkable one.

Accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad—Three Men Scalded—Several Passengers Injured.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 22.

The express train on the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad, which leaves this city at 2 o'clock P. M., met with an accident yesterday afternoon by the giving way of the culvert or bridge over Cooper's Creek, about eight miles from Camden. The rain had been unusually heavy, swelling the creek very much, and it is supposed the foundations of the culvert had been undermined. When the train reached the spot, the locomotive, baggage car and two passenger cars got over the Creek, but all were off the track, the third passenger car was stopped immediately over the stream, the ends of the car resting on either bank. The fourth car was thereby stopped and remained on the track uninjured. The trucks of all the other cars were knocked off, and they fell in the creek.

The locomotive was turned over, and the engineer, Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, was so badly scalded that his life is despaired of. The fireman escaped with some scalds about the arms and face. One of the division foremen, who was on the locomotive at the time, was also badly scalded. The baggage car was completely demolished, but the baggage master and two or three passengers in the car escaped uninjured. The platforms and the seats near the end of the car next the baggage car were broken up, and three or four passengers received slight cuts on the head and bruises about the body; fortunately no one was dangerously hurt, though how they escaped could not be told, even by those who were in the car. The accident delayed all the trains on the road several hours, the 4 o'clock train from Atlantic City not arriving until 10:30 o'clock last evening, and the excursion train till about midnight. A number of the passengers who started for Atlantic City on the express train returned to Philadelphia.

Fire at Madison, Fla.—The Business Portion of the Town Consumed.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

MADISON, Fla., Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, by which the whole business portion of the town was destroyed.

The fire broke out in the store of C. H. SMITH, on the northwest corner of Pinckney and Shelby streets, and ere it could be extinguished the whole block of stores on Pinckney-street were destroyed. These comprise the main business houses of Madison. The loss at this time cannot be estimated, but it will be very heavy. The following firms are losers by the conflagration:

C. H. SMITH, store, office and stock destroyed.

PERREN & McCOY saved a small portion of their stock. The building occupied by them was totally destroyed.

WILLIAM H. DIAL, druggist, saved a small portion of his stock; building destroyed with most of its contents.

DICKERSON, LIPSCOMB & CO., store burned; stock saved.

THOMAS & LIVINGSTON, stock saved; building destroyed.

Of the amount of insurance held by these parties I am not informed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

X.

The Italian Convention in Philadelphia.

The Italian Convention, after several days' session in Philadelphia, adjourned on Tuesday. During the session a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Italian League in the United States were adopted. The constitution provides that the members of one local society may become members of any sister society on a simple application, and that aid may be given to any needy member in the district of any of the societies. The by-laws provide for the removal of unworthy members, as well as for encouragement to those who prove themselves worthy of confidence. Communications were received from Chicago, New-York, and from the Italian Minister at Washington, approving of the objects of the association, and expressing a hope that it would be of great benefit to all Italians seeking a home in this country. Mr. CUROTTO, of St. Louis, was elected Treasurer of the Union. At the session on Tuesday speeches were made by Mr. RATTO, Mr. PATRONI, Mr. CELLA, Vice-Consul of Chicago and others. After the passage of resolutions thanking the citizens of Philadelphia for their hospitalities, and prayer by Mr. PATRONI, the Convention adjourned to meet next year in Chicago.

MARRIAGE OF SPIRITUALISTS.—At Akron, Ohio, a few days ago, two persons of spiritual faith married themselves, with a little aid from the Mayor, by repeating the following formula: "In the presence of our spirit and earth friends, I take ELECTA A. SANFORD, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful wife, hoping by kindness and affection to be to her a faithful and loving husband, while in the earth form." The lady then repeated: "In the presence of our spirit and earth friends, I take ABEL UNDERWOOD, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful husband, hoping by kindness and affection to be to him a loving and faithful wife while in the earth form." The Mayor then said: "Having pledged your marital vows in presence of these witnesses, and of the world, I now, in the name, and by the authority of the State of Ohio, pronounce you husband and wife." The *Beacon* says they would have no form of ceremony in which the word death occurred.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On Saturday last, Dr. GILSON, a well-known citizen of Nashua, N. H., took his son, about 16 years of age, to the canal in that town, to learn him to swim. After stripping, the father left his son standing where the water was about two feet deep, telling him to remain there and observe how he operated in swimming. The Doctor then commenced swimming and diving, and after a short time returned to the starting place, but the boy was missing. He immediately inquired of several boys near by if they had seen his son, and they pointed to where the missing boy was under water. The father called to some boys near by to bring him a stick, but they were frightened and ran off. He then immediately made a dive for his child, but unfortunately lost his spectacles, and being short-sighted could not see without them, and his efforts to save his son proved fruitless. The body was subsequently recovered by one of the boys who afterward returned to the spot, but life was extinct.

THE FIRE AT SCHOHARIE COURT HOUSE.—JACOB LA GRANGE, a convict, who has served two terms in the State Prison, was lately at work about the stables of Mr. WOOD'S hotel, the place where the fire broke out at the conflagration at Schoharie Court House last week. Mr. WOOD discharged LA GRANGE for some indiscretion, and the latter made threats of revenge therefor. After the fire he was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. Saturday afternoon he made confession of the crime, stating that he started the fire with a match in the hay rick, and that he then left the premises. Two of Mr. WOOD'S employes were sleeping in the barn, and their lives were saved by a little dog, who, by biting, aroused them from their slumbers.—*Albany Journal, July 20.*

THE SOUTHWEST PASS.—The United States propeller *Essagon*, Lieut. PAYNE in command, arrived at this port early this morning, and lies at STICKNEY'S Coal Yard, Third District. The *Essagon* is the boat built by the Government expressly for the purpose of dredging the bar of the Mississippi River, and immediately upon being turned over to the authorities will proceed to the Southwest Pass for operation. She is a very powerful boat, having immense machinery and a large screw-propeller at either end. It is confidently expected that she will be equal to the task for which she was constructed, and that a depth of at least twenty-two feet will be maintained at the bar.—*New-Orleans Picayune, July 17.*

THE PATERSON MILLS.—The silk mills of Paterson are nearly, but not quite fully, busy. The season for fringes is past. Some of the mills are engaged on trains. Paterson contains the largest silk manufactories in the country, capable of making anything from threads to trimmings. Some of them are now engaged on ribbons. A great dependence, for local prosperity, is placed on the silk mills. The iron works have more to do than they can get out, making "merchandise" bars and wrought plate for local locomotive works, which also are busy, but laboring under many disadvantages. The cotton business is down.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, July 22.*

TEXAS.—A gentleman of character and standing, Northern born and bred, but for many years a resident of Texas, has just returned from a trip through nine counties north of the capital and on the frontier, viz: Williamson, Bell, McLennan, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Hill and Hood, all of whose county seats he visited. He represents everything quiet and orderly, the people loyal and anxious to be restored to the Union, not troubled with negroes and having the prospect of fine crops.—*Austin (Texas) State Gazette.*

CORN IN KENTUCKY.—We never in our lives saw such a season for the corn. Planted in the mud about seven weeks ago, with propitious weather since, and good cultivation, it has grown with a rapidity that has astonished all who have observed it. Corn that was planted seven weeks ago, now shooting, tasseling and silking, is great work. Notwithstanding the intense heat, it presents a rich, healthy color, and continues to grow very fast. Some farmers are expecting sixty bushels to the acre.—*Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, July 18.*

NOT DEAD.—It was announced, a few days ago, that Col. WM. E. EDWARDS, Republican member-elect to Congress, from the Third District, was dead. This announcement was premature. Either he or his ghost was in our office yesterday, and which ever it was seemed to have health enough aboard to stay above ground long after his or its party shall have been gathered to the tomb of the Capulets.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 16.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER.

A Young Man Robbed and Murdered in a Concert Saloon—Arrest of One of the Assailants.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a most sanguinary affray occurred in the concert saloon situated in the basement of No. 47 Bowery, maintained by ANDREW PETERSON, when a young man was brutally murdered after his person had been rifled of valuables. It appears that WILLIAM CRAMER, a native of Germany, aged 19, and a man named JOHN SMITH were in the saloon conversing with the "pretty" waiter girls at the hour mentioned, when SAMUEL JOSEPHS, a resident of Paterson, N. J., entered the saloon in a state of gross intoxication, accompanied by a man named SMALLFEALDS, and both began quarreling with CRAMER and SMITH. A war of words then ensued, and CRAMER and JOSEPHS started for the street to settle their dispute by a passage of arms, in consequence of the saloon proprietor interfering and preventing their fighting in his place. As CRAMER ran up the steps into the street he was suddenly assaulted by JOSEPHS and other disreputable characters, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. CRAMER'S friend ran to his assistance and shared a similar fate in being assaulted and severely handled, though he finally escaped from the gang of roughs, who chased him down the Bowery into Bayard-street, though they were checked by the appearance of an officer. The policeman hastened to the scene of the affray and found CRAMER lying on the sidewalk in a state of unconsciousness. The injured man was taken into the saloon, where death subsequently ensued. The remains were taken to the Eldridge-street Police Station, where Sergt. WEED detailed Detectives KING and LYON of the Tenth Ward to go out and see if they could secure any of the assailants. These officers succeeded during yesterday forenoon in arresting JOSEPHS, who they found secreted in the upper part of premises No. 411 Canal-street, and placed under lock and key. Meanwhile search is being made for the other ruffians. On examining the remains of the unfortunate young German, the Police discovered that his pockets had all been rifled, a gold watch and chain, a breastpin and other articles known to have been in his possession while alive, being missing.

Coroner KEENAN was duly notified of the homicide, and he yesterday assumed jurisdiction in the case, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH making a *post-mortem* examination of the remains. He discovered no fracture of the brain, and only a few bruises and slight contusions in the neck and face. He stated, however, that in his opinion death had resulted from concussion of the brain. As the Coroner could not procure the necessary witnesses yesterday, he postponed the inquest until to-day.

The saloon where the affray occurred is reported by the Tenth Ward Police as a disreputable place, and the habitual resort for all sorts of bad characters. The deceased is represented to have been a man of good character, a frame joiner, and worked in the picture frame manufactory No. 177 Canal-street, and residing with his aged mother at No. 159 Christie-street.

The Seth Low Disaster in the North River—The Steamboat Captain Held on a Charge of Criminal Neglect.

Coroner FLYNN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of Officer HENRY CORBETT, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was drowned on the 13th inst. on a picnic excursion. The following additional evidence was elicited before the jury:

John Blake, of No. 410 Grand-street, Brooklyn, testified that he was on board of a barge in tow of the steamboat *Seth Low*, returning from Dudley's Grove; when opposite One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, about six o'clock in the evening, the boat was engaged in transferring passengers from the barge to the dock; Officer Corbett was assisting the passengers over to the forward gangways; the passengers having been all on board the boat, the deceased stepped on the guard of the barge, and as the boat was under headway, he dropped into the water between the boat and the barge; owing to the accident, several of the passengers ran to the side of the boat; the rear gangway had been left insufficiently fastened, when the weight of the persons leaning against it drew out one of the hooks, and broke the other, when several persons were precipitated into the water.

Thomas Lacock, of No. 104 West Twenty-fourth-street, who was on board of the barge at the time of the accident, had his attention called by a cry of "A man overboard;" saw several persons in the water, some of whom he recognized, and others trying to save them; he saw women in the water; the steamboat left the barge in the middle of the river, and conveyed the passengers to the dock; there were about fifteen persons overboard.

Thomas A. Hall, of No. 106 West Twenty-fourth-street, another passenger on board the barge *William J. Haskell*, saw the *Seth Low* come alongside the barge for the purpose of taking off passengers who wished to land at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street; saw the *Seth Low* leaving the barge with passengers on board; when the steamboat was about 150 yards from the barges, saw the passengers on board the boat making signals, as though something had happened to the passengers; ran to the other end of the barge to see what was the matter; saw a young man named Glenn holding to the person of a woman in the water; he was greatly exhausted; and saw a young man named Charles Breckle leap in to his assistance; they got the woman into a small boat, which partially capsized, and the woman went under water again; other persons leaped over afterward and saved the party by getting them into the boat; saw no appliances of any kind on board the barge for saving life; the steamboat continued her course and no assistance was given by any person on board the boat to save any one in the water; there were about 500 persons aboard the barge.

Counsel for the accused endeavored to interfere in the case, and a lively discussion ensued between him and the Coroner, who finally called, as a witness for the defense, Capt. MOSES SLATER, of the barge *Wm. J. Haskell*, who could only testify as to what occurred on board the barge after the passengers for One Hundred and Fifty-second-street had been all on board the *Seth Low*, and while he was hooking the gangway he saw the deceased policeman get up on the rail by the stauncheon, about six or eight feet from witness; cautioned him about getting overboard; the policeman jumped from the rail to the steamboat near the after part of the wheel-house, and fell overboard, when he appeared to strike his head against the fender-rail of the barge; when he fell overboard the passengers on the barge rushed to the side; had the gangway rail in his hand at the time; the rush was all to one side of the boat; told them to keep back, but the rush was so great the hooks gave way, and to the best of witness' judgment six or eight persons fell overboard; the steamboat was about 200 feet from the gangway; there was considerable noise on board the steamboat; she slowed, but did not stop; she then continued her course and landed her passengers, and returned and took up her tow again.

Q.—What effect, in your opinion, would be produced by the steamboat backing toward the persons in the water? A.—It would drown them all.

The engineer stated that he had received orders to stop the steamer, which he did, and then got orders to go ahead.

The jury thereupon rendered the following as their verdict:

That HENRY CORBETT came to his death by drowning, and that Capt. ANDREW J. BLOODGOOD, of the *Seth Low*, was guilty of criminal conduct and neglect, as shown by his language at the time of the casualty.

Coroner FLYNN accordingly held Capt. BLOODGOOD in the sum of $10,000 bail to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

Police Commissioner BRENNAN acknowledges the receipt of $265 toward the fund for the benefit of Officer CORBETT'S family.

The Public Health in Brooklyn.

Dr. STILES, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, in his report to Dr. HARRIS concerning the public health in Brooklyn, says:

"The mortality of this city during the past week was higher than it has ever been before. The nearest approach to last week's mortality was that of the week ending July 21, 1866, during the prevalence of cholera, when it reached 390. That of last week was 412. Yet a decided difference is seen in the epidemic constitution of 1866, and the prevalence of diarrhœal diseases, and the absence of any such tendency during the present season. Out of thirty-eight deaths in the Twelfth Ward in the week ending July 21, 1866, thirty-two were of diarrhœal diseases; out of thirty deaths in the same Ward during the past week, but seventeen were of this class."

Meeting of Master Masons.

Another meeting of master masons was held at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, Mr. CONOVER in the chair.

The Secretary said he was authorized to say that Mr. E. C. WICKES had commenced work on Randall's Island with ten-hour-men. Mr. DOLLINGER reported that he had all the men he wants. Mr. WELLINGTON reported that he had four men at work, and expected two more. Mr. SAYRES had all the men he wants, and can hire twenty more if needed. Messrs. MCLEAN, KARSE and HOWARD reported that they have now all the men they need. Messrs. HERTFELDER & FINCKE reported that they had fifteen men at work, and Mr. SHAFFER that he had twenty.

Mr. SAYRES called attention to the trial of certain persons during the tailors' strike of 1836. He read the charge of Judge EDWARDS, and the sentence on that occasion, and said that many workingmen did not appear to know that they could be severely punished for obstructing other laborers, or intimidating them in any way.

Mr. ROSS moved that the charge of Judge EDWARDS and the sentence be published, together with the proceedings of this meeting.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. ROSS, DOLLINGER and others here remarked that some of the smaller morning papers had not reported their proceedings fairly.

Mr. CONOVER and others thought these remarks were out of place. All the respectable papers were with them.

A gentleman here related the particulars of a personal attack made on his partner, Mr. PLATT, by two laborers who were attempting to steal tools.

On motion, a reward of $200 was offered for the apprehension of the man perpetrating the assault on Mr. PLATT.

Mr. EIDLITZ said that the Society men would not work even when good terms were offered them. For instance, he had offered only a day or two ago $5 per thousand for laying bricks, and at this price expert workmen might earn from $7 50 to $10 per day; yet all the Society men whom he had made the offer to had refused it.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned to Friday next.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH IN BROOKLYN—NEW-YORK VS. BOSTON—A SPLENDID FIELDING GAME.

The first match between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Tri-Mountains, of Boston, took place yesterday on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. After seeing the game of the day previous at Melrose, we fully anticipated that our Boston friends would have been badly defeated by their more experienced New-York opponents, but instead of that the game proved to be a very fine fielding contest and a closely played match all the way through—the Mutuals finding it difficult to win even by the small score of 11 to 7. The Tri-Mountains played in splendid style in a majority of the innings, but failed to bat WOLTER'S pitching, well as it was supported, until the last five innings, when they scored 7 to the Mutuals' 7, the Mutual batting being marked by long high hits instead of fine grounders, and hence the majority of them were well caught out. The contest occupied but an hour and three quarters, and the display was greatly enjoyed by the spectators. The result of this game will lead to the assemblage of a large crowd on the same grounds to-day, when the Bostonians play the celebrated batting nine of the Atlantic Club. We append the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.	TRI-MOUNTAIN.	O.	R.	B.
McMahon, r	2	3	2	Crosby, 1st b	4	0	0
Bearman, 1st b	5	0	0	Sullivan, 3d b	4	1	1
Wolters, p	0	2	1	Barrowes, 2d b	3	0	0
Stockman, s. s	3	1	3	Freeman, s. s	4	0	0
Pike, l	3	1	2	Franklin, l. f	3	1	0
Jewett, c	4	1	1	Lyons, r. f	1	3	2
Flanly, 2d b	4	0	2	Kelly, c. f	3	1	0
Swandell, c. f	4	1	1	O'Brien, p	3	1	0
Devyr, 3d b	2	2	1	Putnam, c	2	0	2
Totals	27	11	13	Totals	27	7	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Mutual	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0—11
Tri-Mountain	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3—7

OUTS ON BASES—Mutual, seven times; Tri-Mountain, twelve times.
FLY CATCHES—Mutual, 11; Tri-Mountain, 15.
FOUL BOUND CATCHES—Mutual, 4; Tri-Mountain, 4.
DOUBLE PLAYS—Mutual, 1; Tri-Mountain, 1.
OUTS ON FOUL BALLS—Mutual, six times; Tri-Mountain, eight times.
UMPIRE—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Dongan and Bushnell.
TIME OF GAME—One hour and forty-five minutes.

The Eckfords defeated the Yale Club on Tuesday by a score of 19 to 11 only.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—WESLEY ALLEN, who is well known to the Police for various reasons, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, by Officer CASEY, to answer a charge of assault. It appears that ALLEN had washed a Panama hat and hung it out to dry, when a boy aged 10 years attempted to run away with it. "Wess" pursued the boy and thrashed him with a club. As the magistrate found that the boy was not seriously hurt he discharged ALLEN, who convulsed the Court by requesting permission to make a charge of grand larceny against the boy. The joke, though a good one, coming as it did from ALLEN, did not receive attention.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; Hon. A. D. White, of Syracuse; and Hon. J. Lynch, of Maine, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rear Admiral Dahlgren, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House. Gen. J. Totten, of the United States Army, and Hon. A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut.-Commander Harrington, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. W. W. Burns, of the United States Army, is at the Irving House.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—Coroner ROLLINS, who has charge of the case of Mr. JOHN SPICER, who died suddenly on Thursday at No. 75 West Eleventh-street, as is supposed from the effects of poison accidentally administered, has concluded to pospone the inquest until the 30th inst., in order to give Prof. DOREMUS sufficient time to make an analysis of the contents of deceased's stomach. There seems to be about as much mystery about the case as ever.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—THOMAS MCAVOY, of No. 5 Sixth-street, was on Wednesday night at a late hour standing on the corner of Second-street and the Bowery, having in his possession a gold watch and chain. There soon gathered a crowd, who began quarrelling, which led to JAMES WILLIAMS assaulting MCAVOY and taking from him the watch and chain. Officer VAN ZANDT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested WILLIAMS and arraigned him before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

LARCENY OF A SILVER PITCHER.—FANNY BELL, of No. 53 West Sixteenth-street, caused the arrest of THOMAS CAHILL, of No. 533 East Eighteenth-street, and on his being arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, made a charge of larceny against him. It appears that CAHILL was detected in the act of stealing a silver pitcher valued at $48, and had it in his possession when arrested. He was held for trial.

ARREST OF A FEMALE FUGITIVE.—Detective NEVIN, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested JANE SULLIVAN, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that JANE lived with JOHN KIRBY, at Norwich, Conn., from whom she stole $1,000 and came on to this City, where she engaged passage on board the steamship *Minnesota*, which sailed yesterday for Ireland. The prisoner was locked up at Police headquarters.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—JOHN FOY, JOHN CLARKSON, JOHN ALBERT and MICHAEL KELLY, aged from 17 to 20 years, were arrested yesterday by Officer MCGIVERN, of the Third Ward, on a charge of being professional pickpockets. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, the prisoners failed to give a proper account of themselves, so were committed as vagrants.

VIOLATING CORPORATION ORDINANCES.—JOHN PALEY, of No. 444 West Thirty-first-street, and an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, made oath yesterday, before Justice DODGE, that CHARLES WEITZEL, an occupant of the same premises, had violated a Corporation ordinance in allowing night soil and filth to run into the cellar. WEITZEL was arraigned, and committed for trial at the General Sessions.

MINOR INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 58 Greenwich-avenue, over the body of DENNIS J. CALLAHAN, aged nine, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on Saturday by his falling from a tree near his parents' residence. Verdict in accordance with the facts.... Coroner KEENAN held another inquest yesterday over the body of JOHN LAMBERT, who formerly resided at No. 277 Water-street. The remains were recovered from the East River, at Pier No. 31, and as deceased was last seen on Tuesday night on the corner of Dover and Water streets, it is supposed that he walked off the pier, and was drowned. ....The remains of a boy aged fourteen years were found floating in the North River, near the foot of Bethune-street, and taken to the Morgue for inquest and exposure.... The remains of an unknown woman were recovered from the East River, at Pier No. 50, yesterday. The body was dressed in a black silk dress, with gold studs in the stomacher, and the remainder of the apparel was both rich and expensive. Taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Detective CORWIN, while passing along Elliott-place yesterday afternoon, had his attention drawn to two exquisitely dressed young gentlemen, who were looking, each a with "a single eye" at the houses as they passed along. Mr. Corwin first saw them when between Hanson-place and Atlantic-street, and concluded, from their deportment, that it was his duty to keep both eyes on them, which he did. Accordingly he followed them till one of them got into Carlton-avenue and the other into Cumberland-street. The one who went up Carlton-avenue examined several houses, but did not appear to make any very great exertion until he reached the house of Mr. D. K. BAKER, No. 270 Carlton-avenue, where he began operations by ringing the bell. The family having left home on Tuesday, there was no response to the bell. The inquisitive gentleman then dismounted the front stoop, walked down the street, met his companion, and both returned to the work, this time going to the door under the stoop. It was about this time that the wary CORWIN was itching for his prey, and just as he was about to pounce upon the cracksmen they emerged, falling into his arms as affectionately as if they meant it. He took them to the Forty-fourth Precinct Station House, where, upon being searched, they proved to be the very kind of game the detective was in quest of. They gave their names as CHRISTOPHER R. BOYD and WM. DUNMORE, the one a cigar maker and the other a hatter, and each 19 years of age. On the person of DUNMORE, the officers found five skeleton keys, and on returning to Mr. BAKER'S house, Mr. CORWIN found that the basement door had been pried almost open with a jimmy which was found in the area by Officer SKELTON of the Forty-fourth Precinct. A slight push would have opened the door, as the lock hung upon a single nail. The burglary thus intended was not consummated; Mr. BAKER'S house and other houses are still safe, and the young gentlemen who were captured were locked up all night and will be brought before Justice RILEY this morning.

EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPERS.—The Kings County Supervisors have concluded that it is best to give paupers something to do, and yesterday resolved that necessary steps should soon be taken for the erection of workshops in sufficient number to employ all paupers in the Kings County Almshouse having trades, and also for the purchase of a piece of ground, in addition to that already owned by the county, for the employment of unskilled labor, and for the establishment of a dairy, to supply the county buildings with milk—the same to be managed by pauper labor, and they directed the Almshouse Committee to procure plans and specifications for a building, to be erected on the Almshouse Farm, to be used for workshops and the devising of a system of work to be carried on in said building at an expense not exceeding $500, and that they also report at what price a dairy can be established and a piece of ground for farming purposes procured. This took up a good deal of time and caused a great amount of talk, but it was done in the end.

FINES OF JURORS.—The amount collected as fines for neglecting jury duty during the past year in Kings County, was $3,325.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—At the last meeting of the Jersey City Common Council there were present: President Edge, Aldermen William Clarke, Edge, Schermerhorn, Sheeran, Christie, Cassidy, Connelly, Gross, Garrett, Edelstein and Kirsten. A petition was received from the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company, requesting the Common Council not to grant permission to the Hoboken Horse-Car Company to use the tracks of the Jersey City and Bergen Company, (as they now do for a nominal compensation,) unless the Hoboken Company pay a reasonable sum for the use of the tracks. Referred to Committee on Railroads. A committee was appointed to see to the erection of public baths.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A boy named LANG, residing at No. 14 Mulberry-place, Newark, injured himself on Tuesday by jumping from a second-story window. He was so ill on Tuesday night that the Doctor considered his case hopeless, but, contrary to expectation, was much better yesterday, and is now recovering.

GRANT LEGION.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ward, Newark, held a meeting on Tuesday night at Richardson's Hall, at which a Grant Legion of 43 members was formed. Mr. J. M. MAHANNAH was elected Captain, Mr. BIGBEE Lieutenant, and Mr. M. BYRON Second Lieutenant.

A REPENTANT HUSBAND.—A man named HENRY CRAGIN rushed into the Jersey City Station House yesterday and delivered himself into the custody of an officer there, for having, as he alleged, murdered his wife. Inquiries were made, when it was found he had beaten his wife, but had not murdered her. He was discharged.

MISSING.—WM. CALLAGHAN, GEORGE CALLAGHAN, PATRICK FINNERTY, PETER FINNERTY and JOHN MCNAMEE, five very young boys, have been absent from their homes for the past few days. They were last seen in a boat at the Paterson Dock, Jersey City, and it is supposed they have been drowned.

ROBBERY.—WM. SHERIDAN and EDWARD CONNORS were arrested yesterday evening on a charge of having stolen $18, the property of a man named JOHN DONOHUE, residing at No. 429 Eighth-street, Jersey City.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—HENRY HUELLER, No. 33 Market-street, Newark, was injured yesterday by falling through the hole of an uncovered coal vault. Damage trifling.

NEW MONUMENT.—The Common Council of Paterson have voted to give the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association $10,000 toward the new monument.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
22	Chilson vs. Marcy et al.	83	Bondy vs. Bondy.
36	Andrews, &c. vs. Glenville Woollen Co. et al.	84	Schmidt vs. Goeltz.
		95	Sims vs. Simpson.
37	Isham et al. vs. Andrews et al.	131	Stone et al. vs. Fioure.
		133	In re Church-st. Extension.
42	In re Tappan to vacate assessment.	137	Wilson vs. Davis.
52	Harley vs. Harley.	143	Hamburger et al. vs. Rosenbaum.
58	Lawler vs. Lawler.		
82	Schmidt et al. vs. Goeltz.	149	Pinkerton vs. McGregor.

Call No. 150, Robinson vs. Deyo.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for October next. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Court Notice.

During the July and August Terms non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SEAMAN'S WAGES.

Duncan C. Smith and others vs. The Steamtug Jack Jewett.—This is a suit for seaman's wages. The libel sets forth that the libelants were engaged as seamen on board the steamtug by John M. Burt, who was then in possession and acting as her owner.

The answer denies that Burt was the owner of the tug, and alleges that he was wrongfully in possession, she having been seized by the United States Marshal, and that the libelants confederated with Burt to retain the tug in such possession. Testimony was given on both sides.

The Court held that the tug was responsible for the transactions made by the person or persons having her in charge, and ordered wages to be paid to the libelants for all the time they were on board, excepting the period during which the Marshal had possession.

A reference was ordered to compute the amount of wages due.

J. K. Hill, for libelants; Beebe, Donohue and Cook, for claimants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT.

Chas. A. Lambard vs. Blair, President, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.—This was a motion to dismiss the complaint in an action brought by plaintiff against defendants to compel them to pay over to him one-ninth of the capital stock, property, &c., of the Sioux City and Union Pacific Railroad, in accordance with what he claims to have been the agreement between himself and eight associates, who were the original projectors and organizers of the Railroad Company. Plaintiff has obtained an injunction against the property of the Company in this City, amounting to about $3,000,000, and defendants ask that this injunction be also dissolved. The motion to dismiss the complaint is made on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the cause of action not having arisen in this State, and the subject matter not being in this State. Plaintiff's counsel opposed the motion, and denied that the question of jurisdiction had already been settled in the case of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Defendants' counsel argued that there was a marked distinction between that case and this. The Court intimated that he thought the two cases were substantially identical, but would, nevertheless, take the papers and examine the question.

For plaintiff, D. D. Field; for defendants, Luther R. Marsh.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

Jas. Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier of America and others.—Sidney Dillon, Jno. C. Haro and Thos. C. Durand, who were ordered to appear for examination in this case to-day failed to appear, and an order was entered that an examination take place before a referee tomorrow at 10 A. M., and in case the witnesses failed to appear an attachment be issued against them for contempt. Their testimony is sought for the purpose of being used by plaintiff on a motion for injunction to restrain the Union Pacific Railroad from paying over moneys to the Credit Mobilier until certain claims of plaintiff are satisfied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

Before Justice Jones.

THE SURETIES ON THE UNDERTAKING GIVEN BY A DEFENDANT TO PROCURE HIS DISCHARGE FROM CUSTODY UNDER AN ORDER OF ARREST ARE NOT REQUIRED TO JUSTIFY IN ANY GREATER AMOUNT THAN THAT SPECIFIED IN THE ORDER OF ARREST.

Antonio Millan vs. John Graham.—In this case an order of arrest was granted requiring the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $100,000. The defendant has been arrested, and in order to procure his discharge from custody has given an undertaking under section 187 of the code, executed by two sureties. Plaintiff has excepted to the sureties. On their justification each surety shows himself to be worth $148,000 over and above all his debts, obligations and liabilities, (other than the undertaking given in this action,) exclusive of his property exempt from execution. Plaintiff excepts to their sufficiency on the ground that they must justify in double the amount specified in the order of arrest; *id est*, that they must each be worth double that amount.

JONES, J.—Section 194 of the code prescribes the qualifications of the sureties to be given by a defendant in order to procure his discharge from custody under an order of arrest. The qualifications thus required, so far as amount of property is concerned, is that there shall be two sureties, each of whom shall be worth the amount specified in the order of arrest. The code does not require that they shall be worth double that amount. For a Court, then, to insist that the sureties shall justify in double that amount would be to impose a condition not required by the statute. This the Court has no right to do. If the sureties have the qualifications the statute requires they must be accepted.

Plaintiff's exceptions must be overruled and the sureties approved of.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

By Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Sulzbacher et al. vs. Kittich et al.; amendments allowed.

Bendall et al. vs. Peterson; amendments allowed.

Cony, adtr. vs. Hudson River Railroad; motion denied.

Tray vs. First National Bank of Selma; order settled.

Benner vs. Schneider; motion granted and Receiver appointed.

Robinson vs. Reddington; defendant may be discharged on executing his own undertaking in the sum of $500.

Smith vs. Beers; motion denied; $7 costs to abide event.

Wilde vs. Hexter; case settled; amendments allowed.

Smith vs. Lee; case settled; amendments allowed.

Robinson vs. Phœnix Furnace Bar Co.; Receiver appointed.

Felt vs. Felt; upon payment of $20 costs motion to open default granted; judgment to stand as security; case to be referred.

Dietz vs. Dietz; motion granted and Receiver appointed.

Allen vs. Allen; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

By Judge Jones.

Laura Keene vs. John S. Clarke; order for new trial granted.

Newton St. John vs. Wm. B. Duncan; order granted.

Geo. Hodges vs. Wm. Cooper: order setting aside attachment.

In the matter of Martin Francis Brubacner; order granted.

Thomas J. Halligan vs. Samuel Shapter; order signed.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

CONEY ISLAND AND QUARANTINE.

The subject of Coney Island and Quarantine was revived in the Supreme Court at Special Term yesterday by Supervisor Stillwell, of Gravesend, and Mr. Hitchings, counsel, obtaining a temporary injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York, Cyrus Curtiss, Wm. C. Anderson and Wm. A. Cobb, who were authorized by the Legislature to select a site for residences for the Health Officer and his assistants on the west end of Coney Island, restraining the Commissioners from proceeding, and with orders to show cause on the first Monday in August why the injunction should not be continued. The allegations of the petitioners are that the act merely authorizes the Commissioners to procure sites for residences, and that they are taking the whole west end, embracing three miles of water front, including all the steamboat landings from New-York and Brooklyn, and thus destroying the value of the property. The petitioners allege that there is an ulterior purpose on the part of the Commissioners, and that they have declared that it was their purpose to shut off the travel. No person put in an appearance for the Commissioners.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1868.

$53,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115	20 Am. Ex	47
14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex,2c.	25⅜
5,000 do....b3	115¼	10 U. S. Ex	47
21,000 do	115½	100 do....bet. call	48
13,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	114¾	500 N. Y. Cen.	132¾
10,000 5-20s, C, '64	111⅛	500 do....b60	124
80,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65	112⅜	200 do	134⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108⅜	700 Erie R.	68⅛
110,000 do....s10	108⅜	100 do....s60	67⅞
550,000 5-20 ex C., '67	109⅜	100 Erie R. Pf.	74⅞
50,000 do	109⅜	200 do....bet. call	75
450,000 do....s3	109⅜	100 Harlem R.	124
200 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	109	100 Hud. River 2d call	138
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	94	51 Reading R.	95⅜
2,000 Jersey C. W. L.	9¾	20 Mich. Cen. R.	117⅛
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	67	100 M. S. & N. I.	91¾
5,000 do	67¼	250 do	91⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜	30 do	92
45,000 do	66⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	151⅛
100,000 do	66¼	100 Chi. & R. I.	107⅛
10,000 do	66⅛	100 do	107⅛
50,000 do....bet. call	65½	200 Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
20,000 do....2d call	65½	200 do	87⅞
10,000 do	65½	200 do....bet. call	87⅛
6,000 Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	56	700 Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, New.	55	50 do....b60	84⅛
5,500 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	73¼	100 do....b30	84¾
15,000 N. C. St. 6s, new.	73	600 do	84
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	91	50 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
1,000 Erie 1st M.	104	550 do	84⅛
2,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	102	650 do	84⅛
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	94½	100 do....b30	84⅜
17,000 Gt W. 2d M.	77	200 Cl. & Tol.	103⅛
4,000 Peninsula 1st M.	90	100 M. & P. D. C. 1st Pf	116
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	73¼	200 Mil. & St. P.	72
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, x-c.	73½	200 do	72⅞
25,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	500 do	72⅞
4,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	75	200 do	72⅞
5 Bank of Commerce	123	100 do....b30	72⅞
5 Am. Ex. Bank	120	300 do	72⅜
25 Shoe & Leather Bk	120	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
10 Cent. National	107¼	200 do	84⅜
5 do	108	200 do	84⅜
5 do	107½	400 do	84⅜
55 Fourth N. Bk.	105	200 do	84⅜
10 Tenth Nat. Bank	100	300 do	84⅜
25 Ninth National	103½	100 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R....b30	89
100 Canton Co. bet.call	45	800 Tol., W. & W.	53
50 do	46½	400 do	53⅛
100 do....2d call	46¾	300 do	53
400 Quicksilver	23	100 do....2d call	53⅛
200 Pacific Mail	101½	200 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73½
350 do	101¾	40 New-Jer. Cen.	120½
100 Atlantic Mail	28	212 P. F. W. & C.	110⅝
500 Brunswick C. L. b.c	8½	100 Al. & T. H.	42½
200 Boston W. P.	17	50 Alt & T. H. Pf.	66
200 Adams Ex	53¾	200 O. & M. R.	29⅜
500 do....s30	53½	50 do	29½
15 do	53⅛	100 Adams Ex	53⅞
		40 Del. & Hud. C.	131
		100 Wes. U. Tel	35⅛
		100 Reading R.	95¼
		200 Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
		100 Mil. & St. P.	73
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	85

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115	3,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	94⅛
8,000 do	115⅛	5,000 Long Dock Bs.	97½
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¼	12 Imp. & Trad. B'k.	127½
26,500 do....c	114¾	100 Canton Co.	47½
90,000 do	114⅝	200 Bost. W. P.	16⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	109⅞	100 Pac. Mail	101
		200 do....s3	100
80,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64....s3	111⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛
		300 do	134¼
100,000 do....s3	111¼	200 do	134¼
15,000 5-20s, C., '65	112½	300 Erie R.	69
25,000 do	112⅜	300 do....b30	69
50,000 do....b3	112⅜	100 Erie R. Pf.	75
40,000 5-20s, C, '65, n	109¼	400 Reading R....s30	94¾
15,000 5-20s ex C, '68	109⅜	200 do	95¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109½	500 M. S. & N. I.	92¼
		1000 do	92⅜
4,000 do	109⅜	100 do....s10	92⅜
750 do....Small	109½	400 Clev. & P.	88¼
25,000 do....s3	109⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R	108⅜	1200 do	84⅞
		100 do....b30	85
108,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅜
		100 Mil. & St. P.	73¼
3,000 do	108⅜	100 do	73⅜
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66	100 do	73½
15,000 do....2d call	65½	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84¾
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new.	65½	140 Morris & Es.	65
40,000 do	65⅜	500 Tol., W. & W.	53¼
20,000 do	65½	200 do	53⅜
10,000 do....2d call	65⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73½
50,000 do	65	400 P., F. W. & C.	110⅝
500 Vir. 6s, new	55	100 Alt. & T. H.	45¾
3,000 do	54	100 do	46
2,000 N. Car. 6s, new	73¼	400 Alt. & T. H. Pf	68
18,000 do	73	100 Ohio & M. R.	29⅞
10,000 N. C. 6s, x-c., bt.c.	73⅜	10 New-Jersey C R.	120¼
3,000 Missouri 6s	91¼	50 do	120

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Mer. U. Ex	24½	600 M. & St. P. Pf	83¾
100 West. U. Tel....b3	35½	300 do	83⅞
500 N. Y. Cent.	133⅞	200 do....c	83¾
100 do....b3	134	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜
200 do....c	133⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅝
800 Erie R.	68½	3600 Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅜
100 Alt. & T. H. R.	42	500 do....b3	87½
100 Tol. W. & W....s5	53	1400 do	87½
200 do	52⅞	800 Chi. & N. W. R.	84
200 Hudson R.	139⅛	100 do....s60	83½
100 Mil. & St. P.	70¾	900 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	84
100 do....b10	71	100 do....s60	83½
200 Clev. & Tol.	103¼	200 do....b10	84

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	200 Tol., W. & W.	53¾
10,000 do	65⅜	100 do....b10	53⅜
35,000 do	65½	300 do	53⅜
190 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅝	200 do	53⅛
20 Amer. Ex	47	100 Canton Com	46¾
20 do	47½	100 M. & St. P.	73¼
100 Adams Ex	53½	100 do	72⅞
200 do	53⅜	100 do	73⅛
300 do	53⅜	200 do	73⅜
100 do....s30	53½	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84½
100 U. S Ex	47½	200 do	84⅜
100 do	47¾	100 do....c	84½
100 Pacific Mail	101	200 do	84⅝
200 do	101⅛	600 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	110⅝
100 do....b10	101⅛	200 O. & Miss. R....b15	29⅜
50 West. U. Tel	35¼	100 do....s10	29⅜
200 do	35¼	300 do	29⅜
100 N. Y. Cen....s10	134⅛	200 M. S. & N. I.	92
300 do	134¼	300 do	92⅛
4500 Erie R.	69	100 do....b10	93⅛
300 do	68⅞	1500 Clev. & Pitts	88⅜
400 do....b10	69	300 do....b15	88⅜
100 do....b5	69	500 do....b3	88⅜
100 Erie R.	74⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	68
200 Reading R.	95½	300 Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅛
100 Hud. R. R.	139	300 C. & N. W.	84⅜
10 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	98½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84½
10 do	98	300 do	84⅜
500 Alt. & T. H.	45	100 do....b10	84⅜
		100 do....s10	84⅜

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$40,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65½	600 Mil. & St. P.	73¼
15,000 do	65⅜	200 do	73½
20,000 do....s30	65	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf	84½
200 Adams Ex	54	300 do	84⅜
200 Canton Co	47⅛	100 do	84⅜
200 do	47	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜
300 Pacific Mail	100⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. R.b30	30
100 W. U. Tel....b10	35½	500 do	29⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.	134	300 M. S. & N. I.	92⅜
1200 Erie R.	68⅞	100 do....b10	92⅜
400 Reading R.	95½	800 Clev. & Pitts	88
200 Alt. & T. H.	46	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	84⅛
100 do	45½	200 do	84⅛
100 A. & T. H. Pf	6⅛	1200 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
300 Tol., W. & W.	53¼	400 do	84⅛
300 Clev. & Tol.	103⅜	200 do	84⅝

WEDNESDAY, July 22—P. M.

The firmness in the Gold Room noticed last night at 143¼@143⅛ ℘ cent. was fairly supported to-day, and some sales were made in the forenoon as high as 143⅜ ℘ cent. Later in the day the quotation returned to 143¼@143⅛ ℘ cent. The Export demand for the Cunard steamer to-day was only $155,000. There is no scarcity of Gold for Cash delivery, but owing to the abundance and cheapness of Money the holders on speculation are able to carry over their balances at about 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum interest. The dealers in the Public Funds are freely supplied with Money at 3@4 ℘ cent., and the Brokers in the Railway Stocks pay from 4 to 5 ℘ cent. Exchange on London and Paris is in good supply, and there is little or no occasion to ship Gold Coin on the present rates of 110@110¼ for 60 days, and 110⅝@110⅞ Short Sight on London, and corresponding rates on Paris. A very considerable amount of Bills is making on London and the Continent against United States Stocks, and we also hear of £200,000, or about a million of Gold, as drawn on London against Erie Railway Bonds, recently placed in that market, but of what denomination or on what terms we are not advised.

The rise late on Tuesday in some of the Public Funds of the United States, led to large transactions this forenoon, over a million of dollars of 5-20s of 1867 being sold at 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent. at the early Government Board. The other descriptions were also active, but with some indications of realizing on the advance of yesterday, so that at the Afternoon Government Board prices were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. easier than the best sales of the day. Subsequently on the Street, the feeling became steadier, and all the 5-20s and the 6s of 1881 left off in demand. The State Bonds were again lower, and the feeling exceedingly *bearish* in Tennessees. The sales were pressed to the extent of about half a million of dollars. The cheapest sales were at 65 ℘ cent., which mark a further decline of 1¼@1⅜ ℘ cent. Virginias, North Carolinas and Missouris were steady. The Railway Bonds generally better in the bidding, and with only a few parcels offering. The Railway Share market was active on the greater part of the Western list, and quite a buoyant demand was shown on all the Northwest and St. Paul Stocks—the two Northwests, Common and Preferred, running side by side in price, and the sales of both showing great apparent confidence—in the direction, it is predicted, of par, for both, in the course of the Summer. The additional rise in the St. Paul Stocks, to-day, of 3@3½ ℘ cent. for the Common, and 1@1½ in the Preferred, is supposed to be in sympathy with the Northwest movement. While no conclusive evidence is found on the street that the public are relieving the so-called Northwest clique of their stocks, as their value is made to appreciate day by day on the official list of the Stock Exchange, the calculation may not prove an unreasonable one that when *par* is reached and an early Cash dividend promised or declared, the actual investment demand will set in—as in the examples, a few years since, of Cleveland and Toledo, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island. The same remark may also prove true of Cleveland and Pittsburg, Michigan Southern, and the St. Paul Stocks. We venture no very confident prophecy on the subject, but accustomed as we have been for the last eighteen years in Wall-street, to see the so-called solid and investing public neglect and even contemn Railway Securities, when selling (as fancies) greatly below par, and then eagerly buying the same Bonds and Shares, to hold for both income and speculation after they have appreciated on the Stock Exchange above par, we are quite prepared to believe that the present ruling cliques in the Western Roads are in a fair way to turn their wares over to the public, *if* they only persevere in steaming them up to and above the magic three figures of 100 ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109½
American Gold Coin	143¼	143¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅞	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	91¼	91¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	73	73¾
New-York Central	133⅞	134¼
Erie Railway	68⅛	68⅜
Hudson River	138¼	139½
Reading Railway	95¼	95⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	107¼
Northwest Common	83⅜	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	83⅞	84¾
Michigan Southern	91⅝	92¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110½	110⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅞	88
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	100⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83½	84⅛
St. Paul Common	69⅞	73½

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 cou. 1865, n. is.	109¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅜	7 3-10 3d series	109
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	69⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Indiana 5 ℘ c	99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	92⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	65½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	65
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., ex c	55
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s, new bds	54¾
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 6s	80
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	North Carolina 6s	90
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	73
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s, new bonds	73⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	91
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91¼
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	Louisiana 6s	62
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s	131
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99½	Connecticut 6s	99¼
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	American Exchange	120½
Merchants'	119	Bank of the Republic	125
Mechanics'	130	Bank of N. America	109
Union	118½	Metropolitan	136
America	145	Shoe and Leather	120
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	130
North River	108	Continental	102½
Fulton	162	Importers' & Trad's	127½
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Park	151
National	118	Central National	107½
State of New-York	122½	Fourth National	104½
Commerce	123	Ninth National	109
Ocean	106½	Tenth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	132	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	132	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	73
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870	102	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	73
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	103	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Harlem 1st M.	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	119⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	100	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	94	Bost. Hart. & Erie g'd.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,151,306 56; payments, $4,078,842 35; balance, $81,989,120 54. The receipts include for Customs, $433,000; for Gold Notes, $103,000.

The South Side Railroad Company of Long Island offer for sale, at a reasonable price, through Messrs. KETCHUM & CLARK, bankers, No. 68 Wall-street, $150,000 worth of their 7 ℘ cent. First Mortgage Bonds. The advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. GEORGE F. HERBERT, Broker, No. 7 Broad-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Atlantic and Great Western Road.

From the London Times.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have this evening issued an "amended" statement of their proposals for the reorganization of the concern, and for the resumption of coupon payments. The Directors say:

"Some important alterations in the President's proposals recently submitted have been made at the suggestion of Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL'S and Mr. RIDSDALE'S Committees. The unanimity now secured compensates for the inconvenience of the changes, and assures an early return to a proper administration of the Company's affairs. The alterations are chiefly in the mode of dealing with the certificates of debenture. The interest on income bonds issued for coupons is increased, and the bonds made equal to a mortgage by deposit for their protection of the coupons in trust."

It appears that the proposed capitalization is to be into income bonds, bearing seven per cent. annual interest from the 15th November next, with semi-annual coupons attached. It is further proposed to cancel and convert the certificates of debenture, first, by delivery of the divisional bonds now held in trust, $5,236,600; second, by the issue of income bonds for coupons due up to 16th July, 1868, $1,171,000; third, by cash payment, $592,400; fourth, by issue of consolidated second mortgage bonds, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, from 15th November, 1870, $7,000,000—completing the capital amount of debentures $14,000,000; fifth, income bonds for the interest on this capital until the bonds issued commence to carry interest (Statement B,) $1,224,553.

It is proposed to resume cash payments of interest accruing on the first mortgage divisional bonds, from 1st October, 1868; second mortgage divisional bonds, from 1st October, 1869; and consolidated mortgage bonds, from 15th January, 1871, funding the previous coupons. In connection with the affairs of this undertaking, Mr. THOMAS CAVE, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Committee of Administration, in which he says:

"I wish to express my opinion that the earlier mortgagees cannot be expected to agree to capitalize their overdue interest, and further that the net income from the road will not enable the governing body to pay the interest so soon as proposed in the circular."

We have also received a copy of a circular from Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, in which he declines to accede to Mr. MCHENRY'S request that he should accept a seat on the Board of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. Sir WILLIAM adds:

"As the duties of the Committee of Administration will now virtually cease, it will, I think, be necessary to resign their trust into the hands of those from whom they received it, and to act in regard to the now accepted plan of arrangement, if they consent to act at all, as the creditors generally may wish."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The most valuable and vital part of the National Pacific Railroad Line, now being constructed with the aid and supervision of the Government, comprises the greater part of the actual settlement along the entire route between the Missouri and the Pacific, and is exempt from all competition of parallel lines or navigable waters. The 200 miles now open include by far the most costly and difficult, as well as the most productive portions of the whole. This road is substantially and durably built, and is being extended as rapidly as is consistent with the stability and future value of the property.

We offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, having thirty years to run, of which both principal and interest are explicitly made payable "*in gold coin.*" These securities of a powerful and responsible Company, we are satisfied, are among the most perfect and reliable corporate obligations ever offered in the country, *and for combined stability, safety and profit have no superiors whatever*. The Bonds ($1,000 each) can be had for the present at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. Pamphlets and information furnished.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Fifty-year 7 Per Cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st of February and 1st of August, in New-York or London, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Charles-st., 222.1½ ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 20x94.10 ... $16,000
Laurens-st., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Prince-st., 19x60 ... 11,500
Lewis-st., No. 135, 25x100 ... nom.
Lewis-st., No. 135, 25x100 ... 5,050
Lewis-st., n. e. cor. Houston, 32x100x42.10x101 ... nom.
Madison-st., n. s., 192 ft. e. of Scammel, 24x56, 5-56 of 5-7 ... 1,000
White-st., Nos. 43 and 45 ... 22,500
White-st., Nos. 43 and 45 ... nom.
1st-st., s. s., 265.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.7x69.8 ... 20,000
38th-st., n. s., 115.7 ft w. of 5th-av., 44.10x15.7x32.1x24.1x16.11x9.3 ... 16,000
36th-st., n. s., 330.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.6x98.9 ... nom.
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x98.9 ... 35,000
51st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 ... 5,500
55th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5 ... 22,000
56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 ... 21,000
58th-st., s. s., 420 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x100.5 ... 12,400
61st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.5 ... 12,000
76th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 ... 1,600
100th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 43x100 ... 10,000
105th-st., n. s., 368 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 ... 1,000
105th-st., n. s., 388 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 ... 1,000
105th-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 ... 1,000
113th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10 ... 1,275
115th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11 ... 3,000
118th-st., n. s., 181 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x100.11 ... 3,500
120th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x126.0½ ... 2,900
124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x90x25x10.11x50x100 ... 5,150
127th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 ... 2,000
132d-st., n. w. cor. 6th-av., 49.11x75 ... 3,250
5th-av., n. w. cor. 36th-st., 115.7x44.10x23.5x13.10x17x2x8 in.x9x8 in.x66 ... 129,000
5th-av., w. s., 31 ft. n. of 26th-st., (irregular.) ... 48,000

Leases.

Delancey-st., No. 14, 3 years, per year ... $600
Norfolk-st., No. 77, 3 years, per year ... 504

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Braxton-st. and Fuller-place, s. e. cor., 282.8x100x100.1x28.1 ... $9,100
Coles-st., n. s., 192.5 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 19.6x80 ... 800
Dean-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Troy-av., 40x107.2; Dean-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Troy-av., 80x107.2 ... 2,400
Douglass-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25x100 ... 850
Dupont-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100 ... 2,275
Grand-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 3d-st., 30x100x22.6x53x52.6x152 ... 8,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 25x70 ... 900
McDonough-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100 ... 400
Munroe-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Yates-av., 50x100 ... 1,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 250x100 ... 5,250
Quincy-st., s. s., 85 ft. from Bedford-av., 20x100 ... 3,000
Sherman-st., n. s., 97.10 ft. e. of 10th-av., 80x100 ... 2,600
Skillman-st., e. s., 238.4 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 12.6x100 ... 4,500
Union and Smith sts., s. w. corner, 0x100 ... 7,650
Union-st., s. s., 392 ft. w. of 5th-av., 125x190 ... 6,500
10th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 ... 375
11th-st., n. s., 372 ft. e. of 3d-av., 3x100 ... 90
Classon-av. and Madison-st., n. e. cor., 85.6x81.2 ... 5,000
Classon-av., e. s., 725 ft. n. of unnamed street, 25x90 ... 2,300
Gates and Stuyvesant avs., n. e. cor., 50x100 ... 2,500
Franklin-av., e. s., 99 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x20x40x102x20x98 ... 14,000
Paca-av. and William-st., n. w. cor., 52.9x100 ... 1,050
Sigel-av., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 100x100 ... 3,000
Lot No. 17, block No. 243, Eighth Ward, n. and l. ... 2,600

Lease Recorded.

Myrtle-av., No. 397, house, store, &c., 5 yrs., per yr. ... $600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Dutch Kills, n.w.s., 300 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... $500
Thomson-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 400
Orchard-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 500
Queens-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 500

Jamaica.

Plot adjoining Conklin's, on Stevens' map, 3½ acres ... $1,000

Long Island City.

North side of Canal, 175 ft. w. of Central-av., 100x222.6 ... $12,000
East 4th-st., 100 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100 ... 700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

5th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 345, 387, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x200 ... $400
Bridge-st., s. s., lot No. 163, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100 ... 200
10th-av., s. s., lot No. 599, Wakefield, 100x114 ... 200

Greenburg.

Beekman-st., n. s. North Tarrytown, C. Smith's 75x110 ... $5,000

Morrisania.

Cottage-st., s. s. Mott Haven, lot 741, 218x131x174 ... $4,500
Courtlandt-av., Melrose, South, lot 128, 5x100 ... 1,750
Boston road, n. w. s. lot of Board of Education, 51x88x71 ... 3,000
Boston road, n. w. s. lot of Board of Education, 25x71x15x16x79 ... 3,000
Retreat-av., n. w. s. East Melrose, lot 60, Sheriff's sale, 50x100 ... 850
Retreat-av., n. w. s. East Melrose, lot 60, 50x100 ... 2,900
Third-st., s. s. part of lot 20, Village map, S. Carber's, 35x200 ... 4,000

Sing Sing.

Newly-opened avenue, e. s., near Croton-av., J. McCord's, 88x185x88x180 ... $1,500

Rye.

"Rye Ferry," 12 acres thereof ... $32,195

Yonkers.

Engine place, s. s., lot No. 17, village map, 25x80 ... $900

NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., n. s. 23 ft. w. of Erie-st., 16.8x79 ... $5,000
Putnam-st. and Railroad-av, s. e. cor., 103x200 ... 50,000

West Hoboken.

Clinton-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Courtlandt-st., 25x100 ... $2,000

Hudson City.

Cliff-st., s. s., lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, block J, near Reservoir, each 25x168 ... $1,350
Carlton-av., lots Nos. 31 and 32, block E, near Reservoir, each 25x100 ... 900
Lake-st., n. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, block L, near Reservoir, each 25x100 ... 1,200
Montrose-av., w. s., 15 ft. from Carlton-av., 25x100 ... 550

Bergen.

Clendenn-av., lot No. 97, block No. 2, Buck's property, 25x100 ... $330

Bayonne.

Elm and Isabella sts., northerly corner, 100x100 ... $850
Avenue D and Linnet-st., n. w. corner, 333.6x430 ... 11,736

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville.

Clinton-st., e. s., indefinite, 63x90 ... $300

Bloomfield.

Park-st., Rusby property, 70x80 ... $481

Clinton.

Montgomery-av., 1300 ft. from road, G. W. Cross' property, 417x408 ... $3,600
J. H. Wrightman's prop., 2 tracts, 22 and 2 acres ... 4,333

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., 237 ft. from Governeur st., 72x125 ... $1,500
Howard-st., w. s., Hopper property, 25 ft. front ... 3,800
Johnson-st., s. s., Martin's property, 27x140 ... 1,000
Mulberry and Cottage-sts., s. e. cor., 30x75 ... 6,000
Oliver and Adams-sts., n. w. cor. 50x192 ... 1,300
Pennington-st., n. s. indefinite, 51x68 ... 400

Orange.

Jefferson-st., w. s. indefinite, 50x150 ... $800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	18	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	2,991	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	523	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	67	Cut Meats, pkgs	133
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	8,000	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	525	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	1,000	Petroleum, bbls	3,436

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 927 bbls.

COFFEE—A livelier inquiry has been experienced for Rio at full prices. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull and heavy. Sales have been confined to 560 bales, all to spinners, at easier and irregular prices.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	26	26½	26½@27
Good Ordinary	28	28½	28½@28½
Low Middling	29½	29½	30 @30½
Middling	31	31½	31½@32
Good Middling	32	32½	32½@33

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,847
Receipts last week	5,795
Receipts preceding week	4,567
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	379,394
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	604,916
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,870
Exports since Sept. 1	369,375
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,180,000
Receipts same time 1866—7	1,853,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,381,968
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,698,000
Exports same time 1866—7	1,509,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	87,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	160,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, and desirable lots of fresh ground, especially low grades, have advanced 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 80@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 50@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 25@$9 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40@$7 00
Extra State	7 80@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 25@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 80@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $8 20@$9 80 for very poor to fair, and $9 80@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,900 sacks at $9 65@$12 25 for extras ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 50@$9 85 for inferior to choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Corn Meal continues in active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 1,200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel, on a reduced supply and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 40; White Michigan at $2 55; Red and Amber Western at $2 27@$2 35; No. 1 Spring at $2; No. 2 Spring at $1 85@$1 88; Amber State, to arrive, at $2 32; Amber Southern at $2 35; and White California at $2 55@$2 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in very limited supply, and wanted at advanced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 12 for poor to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 12@1 12½ for Old do., in store; and $1 15 for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive. A small lot of new crop Jersey sold at $1 77½ ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Of Canada Peas, 21,000 bushels were reported sold, in bond, at $1 49@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Oats have been scarce and in demand at rising rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c., in store; 85c.@86c. to arrive, and 86c. afloat here, ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives this: "List of boats lying at Fultonville, during twenty-four hours, prior to 1½ P. M., July 21: W. S. Nelson, Phœnix, flour, &c.; Maggie, Mohawk, corn. No boats have moved east since last report. There are more than 100 east-ward bound boats lying on this (Fultonville) level."

HAY—North River Bale has been in good demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

LUMBER.—The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: The market has been moderately active since our last report. The intense hot weather of last week restricted sales until the close, and yesterday and to-day buyers have been in greater number. Prices of Pine lumber are very firm; the range of sales of clear being $57 to $60, and when lower prices are accepted, the sales are exceptional. We advance our figures for Pine. Other articles are unchanged, and quotations firm. The receipts, it will be seen, show a large falling off for the week. The falling off in the receipts in July, so far, compared with those of 1867, are over 17,000,000 feet. The Chicago receipts of lumber for the week ending July 18 were 30,020,000 feet, against 31,201,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would make the aggregate receipts for the year, 416,937,000 feet against 338,488,000 feet in 1867, an increase for this year of 78,449,000 feet. The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending July 13 and July 20 were:

	July 13, feet.	July 20, feet.
Buffalo	6,611,700	9,523,500
Oswego	9,567,400	10,471,300
Total	$16,179,100	19,994,800

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week of July, were:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1868	15,094,200	3,038	640,600
1867	23,532,500	2,911	827,500

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 10,604,400 feet were by the Erie, and 4,489,800 feet were by the Champlain canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to July 23, were:

	Bds. & Scant'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	170,274,900	18,785	51,095	13,546,000
1867	123,820,000	9,623	....	12,069,000

Freights are plenty, unchanged and rather quiet.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including Port Rico at 47c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 87@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair request, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05; Olive, $2 35@$2 45 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 17c.@17½c., for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request to-day at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $28 20@$28 37, closing at $28 25 regular for New Western Mess; $28@$28 25 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good demand and firm; sales equal to 325 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady. Lard has been in rather slack demand, but quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 975 tcs. and bbls. part, last evening, at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17½c for prime steam, ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams are dull at $26@$33 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ lb	30 @40
Pennsylvania, ℘ lb., fresh pails	33 @40
State, firkins, ℘ lb	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℘ lb	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ lb	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ lb	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ lb	27 @29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	14½@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	12 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	10 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been inactive at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 510 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 476 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in slack demand at from 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were quoted partially lower to-day, on a moderate trade. For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For London, a load of Peas, at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d. ℘ bbl., and 15,000 bushels of Wheat, at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For Malaga, a schooner, with Staves, and back, with Fruit, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
GUY MANNERING and BETSEY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a letter from Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, was read, asking for a trial by Court-martial on the charges made against him in the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Ordnance Bureau. The letter was referred to the Committee. Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of FREDERICK A. SAWYER and THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, Senators elect from South Carolina. Mr. HOWARD presented a petition from citizens of South Carolina, protesting against the admission of Mr. SAWYER on the ground that he was not legally elected, and also that he was engaged in blockade running in the early part of the war. Mr. ROBERTSON was sworn in at once. A motion to refer Mr. SAWYER's credentials to the Judiciary Committee was rejected after a lengthy debate, and that gentleman was sworn in. The special order, the joint resolution proposing an early adjournment of Congress, was called up. A lengthy discussion ensued, during which several long speeches were made relative to the bill which proposes to distribute arms to the various States, and the necessity, in view of the President's antagonism to the reconstruction measures, of continuing the session was urged. Finally a proposition to take a recess from Monday, the 27th inst., to the third Monday in September, was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, FRANCIS W. KELLOGG, member elect from Alabama, appeared and was sworn in. A bill was passed relieving from political disabilities SIMEON CARLEY, member elect from South Carolina, MICHAEL HAHN, of Louisiana, and JOHN MILLEDGE, of Augusta, Ga. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges of Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, and to sit during the recess. Mr. STEVENS made a personal explanation denying the correctness of the remarks attributed to him on the previous day relative to the five-twenty bonds being payable in gold. He stated that his views on the gold question were erroneously stated in the *Globe*. The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. PILE, a member from Missouri, was entitled to the seat contested by Mr. HOGAN, was taken up. Without disposing of it the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table. Senate amendments to the following bills were non-concurred in and Committees of Conference called for: The Postal Law bill, the Pension bill, and the Alaska Appropriation bill. Numerous other bills amended by the Senate were passed, among them one to provide a Provisional Government for the Territory of Wyoming. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

An express train running between Philadelphia and Atlantic City was thrown from the track on Monday in consequence of the washing away of a culvert, and the engineer, JOHN HUTCHINSON, so badly scalded that he subsequently died. No passengers were injured.

R. B. BULLOCK was yesterday inaugurated Governor of Georgia. In his address he condemned the President's policy, and approved the Reconstruction measures of Congress.

The three express robbers who were hung by a mob near Seymour, Ind., on Sunday, confessed that they had belonged to a regularly-organized gang of robbers, and had participated in many robberies and murders in that State. They implicated a family named RENO in all these transactions, and indicated that they were the originators of most of them. Three of the RENOS are now in custody, but the boldest and worst of all is in Canada. A reward for his body is offered by the Express Company.

Fenian Senators from various Northern and Western States are now holding a mysterious session in Buffalo. Their assembling was unknown to the rank and file, and as they sit with closed doors, guarded by armed sentinels, it is believed that this secret conclave portends evil. A Fenian picnic is proposed for next week, but it is hardly believed that this would have called for an extra session of the "Fenian Congress."

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention convened in Taylor's Hall, Trenton, at noon yesterday. Two ballots were taken for a candidate for Governor, THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, of Morris County, receiving the highest number of votes on each ballot, when, finally, he was declared the nominee by acclamation. Seven Presidential Electors were also chosen, and a series of resolutions adopted. A ratification meeting was held in the evening.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is on his way to Richmond, to consult his old family physician in regard to the injuries he sustained by his last fall.

Out in Minnesota records of the Territorial Legislature, of 1851, are termed venerable documents.

It has been ascertained that the Michigan Central Railroad has been robbed of tickets, valued in the aggregate at over $10,000, and that the robbery has been carried on for years. Several days since a young man named SHAW, who has been in the employ of the Railroad Company for a number of years, and who has always born a good character, was arrested, and pleaded guilty. He was the principal clerk in the office of Mr. THOMAS FRAZER, the General Ticket Agent in Detroit, and had the handling of all the tickets returned by the conductors. He took those uncanceled whenever he choose so to do, and sold them to a Mr. BURNSTINE, of Detroit, who, from all appearances, has been the prime mover in the affair, and who has been arrested.

DORENCE ATWATER, whom the President has nominated for the Consulate at "Sychelles," is the young soldier who preserved and brought from Andersonville, Ga., the record of over twelve thousand deaths in the rebel prison. He resides in Terryville, Conn.

WM. R. HOPKINS, a Tax Receiver, was shot and instantly killed in a drinking-saloon, in Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday night, by ISAAC RUSSELL, a Deputy Sheriff. Great excitement was aroused among the negroes by the event, and at the tap of a drum they assembled in great numbers and were about to pull down the jail for the purpose of seizing and lynching RUSSELL, when the Police interfered and dispersed them. The origin of the difficulty between RUSSELL and HOPKINS is not stated.

The tug-boat *T. W. Notter* capsized and sunk at Cleveland, yesterday, and one of the firemen was drowned and another badly scalded.

At the annual election, on Monday, Gov. GEARY was elected President of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association, and the following Directors were chosen: EDMUND A. SOUDER and HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia; WILLIAM M. HERSH and JOHN A. STEWART, of Pittsburg; A. D. HEISTER, H. N. MCALLISTER, J. B. DANNER, D. MCCONAUGHY, R. G. MCCREARY, GEORGE ARNOLD, A. D. BUEHLER, CHARLES HORNER and M. L. STORM. The Board was organized by the election of R. G. MCCREARY as Vice-President, D. MCCONAUGHY as Secretary, and GEORGE ARNOLD as Treasurer.

At a trial in Middleburg, Logan county, Ohio, a few days ago, a Mr. MARSHALL, recently discharged from the lunatic asylum, became enraged at one of his neighbors, named NORVILLE, and fatally stabbed him with a pocket-knife. He also stabbed a brother of the murdered man. He was taken to jail. The murderer and his victim all lived near Newton, Union County, Ohio, and Mr. NORVILLE was one of the prominent men of the place.

It is now stated that the skeleton recently discovered in Kingston, Mass., was half a mile from the scene of CORNELIUS HOLMES' murder, and is supposed to have belonged to a tailor named JONES, who disappeared sixty-four years ago, some time before the birth of Deacon ANDREWS.

There are now published in Chicago nineteen daily papers, twenty-six weeklies, one semi-monthly paper, eleven monthly papers, nine monthly magazines and one quarterly magazine. To make up the list there are included among the dailies the *Arlington Hall Programme*, and several of that character. Among the weeklies is the *Hemlandet det Gamla Oct Det Nya* and the *Westliche Unterhaltungs Blætter*.

GEORGE V. FOREMAN, who died in Wooodsfield, W. Va., on the 30th of June, confessed on his death bed that he murdered Miss ISAPHINE ALLEN, of Salem township, Monroe County, in that State, in 1858. FOREMAN was tried for the murder in 1859, and acquitted. He confessed that he committed the murder, first striking her with a stone which fractured her skull; he then carried her to his house, and after ascertaining that her recovery was impossible, took an ax and killed her. After killing her he secreted the body where the authorities found it. He further said that he threw the stone when in a passion and had no intention of killing her.

The authorized Inspector of Milk in Cincinnati, appointed by the Board of Health, made an inspection, some days ago, of the contents of the cans of the milkmen, who supply the inhabitants of the city, and published the result for the information of the people. He gives the names of fifty-two milkmen who had pure milk, of ninety-eight who had milk and water, of nine who had pure and skimmed milk, and of four who had watered, skimmed and pure milk.

Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., Pastor of Westminster Church, (Presbyterian,) in Baltimore, has been unanimously elected to the Presidency of Wooster University, Ohio.

LACKEY CONLIN, a laborer in a brick-yard, in Albany, was murdered in that city, on Sunday night, by some persons unkown, and his body thrown into a pond, were it was discovered on Monday.

The Congress of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Chicago commencing Aug. 5, promises to be an occasion of interest. With the view of securing a large attendance, special attention has been paid to the routes of travel by which those attending will be furnished with return tickets free. It is the intention that all members in attendance shall be entertained free, and they are requested to report, upon their arrival in the city, to the Local Committee, at parlors Nos. 3 and 4, Sherman House, where they will receive necessary information in regard to accommodations, &c.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is now at Saratoga, where he has been for the last month. He has there been undergoing a treatment for dropsy, and has been so much benefited thereby that it is the opinion of his physician that he will, in a few weeks, be in perfect health again. He expects to leave in a few days for Long Branch, and after a short stay at that place will return to his home in Virginia, and will take the stump for GRANT and COLFAX.

At a monthly public meeting of the Free Trade League, held in the Dodworth Studio Building, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, last evening, CHAS. MORAN, Esq., delivered an able address upon the subject of Taxation, after which a free discussion of the question was participated in by a number of gentlemen.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, Thirteenth Assembly District, held a meeting last night at their rooms, No. 161 Eighth-avenue. The room was well filled. Addresses were made by Mr. WM. J. WILSON and Mr. EUGENE O'SHEA.

The corner-stone of the new Reformed Church, in Williamsburg, Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER, pastor, was laid yesterday afternoon in presence of a large assemblage. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BERG, Rev. J. B. THOMPSON, Messrs. DANIEL GODWIN, JONATHAN S. BUN, Elder WM. FERRIS and others. The services were of a very interesting character.

The master masons held another meeting yesterday, and received favorable reports in regard to the number of men who are now working ten hours per day.

Capt. ANDREW J. BLOODGOOD, of the steamer *Seth Low*, has been held for trial by Coroner FLYNN, in the sum of $10,000, on a charge of criminal negligence in the case of the recent disaster in the North River.

An address on "Suffrage" was delivered last evening by A. H. H. DAWSON, Esq., at Lebanon Hall.

Cotton was very dull and heavy yesterday. An improved demand prevailed for Breadstuffs at generally firmer prices. Provisions and Groceries were quiet. The freight market was less active, and rates were quoted lower, with 563 vessels of all classes in port.

St. Louis and the Grain Trade.

The ancient City of St. Louis, which the old French trapper LACLEDE had the foresight to establish a little more than a century ago on the most eligible site offered by the Father of Waters as a metropolis for the large and increasing trade of the great Valley of the West, and whose growth has been built on the most substantial foundations, has lately taken the field in a hot rivalry with Chicago, her young and flourishing sister city, which, from a prairie waste, in the short space of thirty-seven years has become the greatest distributing centre of the vast products of the Northwest in lumber, cattle and grain.

The special prize which St. Louis hopes to win is a large proportion of the commerce in cereals, which, more than anything else, has given Chicago the title of the "Gate City." The claims which St. Louis urges in behalf of a division of this traffic have just been ably presented to the produce merchants of this City by Col. MYRON COLONEY, the commercial editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, and have awakened an interest which will at no distant day result in diverting a portion of the grain trade from the channels into which it has heretofore mainly run.

Vast areas for the cultivation of grain are constantly opening in the West. The broad and fertile plains of Kansas and Nebraska, to which, a few years since, food was shipped from St. Louis for the support of settlers, now return the cereals in quantities of a thousand-fold to that city. The market for this produce has generally been found in Liverpool, where it has been taken *viâ* New-Orleans, but the heavy charges of the English brokers have reduced the profits until it can no longer be shipped across the Atlantic and give the returns which might be obtained in the markets of the Eastern States.

The grain dealers of St. Louis, therefore, invite the merchants of New-York to turn from Chicago, and avoid the rut in which the trade has run for years, looking to them for a supply which can be furnished more cheaply and with greater expedition. Availing themselves of the two methods of forwarding grain which are at their disposal—either by means of canals and the great lakes, or else by way of the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and thence to New-York by sea—the St. Louis merchants assert that this kind of produce may be transported to the New-York market in less than two-thirds of the time that it takes to bring it from Chicago, and at a cost of eight cents less per bushel. Bulk need not be broken more than once by either route. Within the past year great facilities for the shipment of grain have been created in St. Louis by the construction of elevators and the building of barges, which have materially reduced the expense of transportation. The grain is in their hands. The supply of it is unlimited. A market must be found for it, and it only is necessary that the merchants of New-York shall examine the facts for themselves to make them satisfied that a new field is open for their enterprise and business operations.

We are glad to see that this determination of the St. Louis people to make their city develop the resources of the great valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers meets with hearty encouragement on the part of our own merchants.

The Bond Question.

Enough has transpired in the debates on the Funding bill to prove the impolicy of leaving the bond question in its present shape. It is no longer a party question, or one in which it is safe to ignore wide differences of opinion among those who usually act together. The declarations of Mr. STEVENS in the House are not materially in advance of Mr. MORTON's in the Senate. And the remark of Mr. BOUTWELL, on Tuesday, that "according to the terms of the act of 1862, it does not appear beyond all cavil that we may not pay the bonds in greenbacks," has its counterpart in the testimony of Mr. SHERMAN when introducing his scheme some months ago. Both are signs which it were criminal to neglect. We may pronounce both Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. SHERMAN wrong, but by no dogmatism can we escape the fact that legislators, whose desire is to preserve unsullied the national integrity, confess the possibility of doubts as to the precise extent of the creditors' claim.

The controversy is not simply unfortunate. It ought not to have been allowed to arise; nor would it have arisen had Congress found time sooner to adjust financial affairs on a proper basis. Whatever may be said in regard to the exact import of the contract, there can be no doubt that when the issue of bonds was authorized, Congress entertained an honest hope that before they reached maturity specie payment will have been resumed. There was no desire in any quarter to redeem the bonds in a depreciated currency, and no expectation that the point would ever come up in this shape for settlement. Nor did anything occur to necessitate its consideration. The time when it will become a necessity is several years hence; and under ordinary circumstances the prudent course would have been to leave the question of paper or gold to be answered at the maturity of the bonds. Ere then, we may reasonably suppose, the disappearance of all difference in value between currency and coin would obviate everything like the present dispute.

But, wisely or unwisely, the question has been raised, and in one way or another must be met. How? is the query which Congress is trying to answer with an indifferent prospect of success. The method originally suggested was the passage of a resolution affirming the obligation to pay the Five-twenties in gold. But the carrying of such a resolution is clearly impossible. We doubt whether the Senate would adopt it, and the House we are sure would not. Equally certain is it that any proposal to increase the amount of greenbacks, with the view of paying off the debt, would fail. For this, at least, let us be thankful. The only apparently available method is that of funding; and, for many reasons, we trust that the two Houses will not allow the opportunity to go over without an earnest effort to agree upon some basis that shall remove the whole question from the arena of contention.

Whatever popular feeling exists on the subject may be traced to impatience under oppressive taxation. The outcry for taxation of the bonds is undoubtedly attributable to this circumstance; and so also, to a considerable extent, is the clamor for payment in greenbacks. By issuing bonds at five or four per cent. interest, according to duration, a larger saving may be effected than is attainable by any other measure, while by making the new bonds specifically payable in coin, an inducement is offered which prudent holders of the present bonds should not long neglect.

A strong effort on the part of both House and Senate to reach some ground of agreement is, then, desirable, as well to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers as to close permanently a contest which vitally affects the public credit. It is possible thus to reduce the expenditure on account of interest not less than one-fifth or even one-third—say, on an average, one-fourth—of the present amount. No other available plan of retrenchment compares with this in ease or efficiency.

Something is due, moreover, to the exigencies of the public credit. Just now, two serious dangers menace the country. One is the possible creation of difficulty in the Southern States by an attempt on the part of the President to carry out the Blair doctrine. The other is the development of prevailing distrust in forms productive of financial disaster. The former of these contingencies seems to be realized at Washington, and Congress will scarcely separate until it has made adequate provision against anything which Mr. JOHNSON, with the help of the Democracy, may attempt. The financial exigency is, however, little less urgent, and it behooves Congress to strengthen public confidence by adjusting the bond question in a manner mutually advantageous to the country and its creditors. Nothing would help repudiation half so much as a panic arising from the fears of foreign bondholders, and the consequent jump in the gold market. And it is the duty of Congress to use the means at its command to prevent a calamity second only to the success of the Johnson-Blair programme. The country cannot afford to keep the bond question open.

Wendell Phillips on Colored Congressmen—A Gentle Hint to Sumner.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, rather late in the day, writes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week to indorse Senator SUMNER's letter advising the choice of a colored man for Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. PHILLIPS' argument is that there are five million of colored men in this country, and that so large an element should have its representatives in legislative halls. Granted the validity of this argument, why does Mr. PHILLIPS limit its application to the negro race, and to the negroes of South Carolina? Why hasn't the colored element of Alabama, of Louisiana, of Georgia, the same right to have its representatives in Congress? Why shouldn't every Southern State be required to send one colored Senator to Washington? Why doesn't Mr. PHILLIPS go still further, and claim the Presidency every alternate term for this large "element?" Why, too, should he limit the principle to the colored race? There are other "elements" in our terribly mixed population still unrepresented in Congress. There are, for instance, the Indians—Comanches, Sioux, Diggers, &c., who are "studiously excluded" from representation, but who no doubt would like to have their say respecting the fulfillment of certain bargains made with them by Gen. SHERMAN last year. As a race they have been a great deal longer in the country than the negroes, and are more genuine Americans than half the whites. Then there are the Chinese, terribly badgered and oppressed in California by their white neighbors. Mr. PHILLIPS should be ashamed of a philanthropy two narrow to include this class. Yet we never heard of his claiming citizenship for them, or advocating their right to be represented in Congress.

Mr. PHILLIPS is forced to admit that the negroes are not educated; but with characteristic audacity he claims that we don't want educated men in Congress. "We regard most of this clamor about education," he says, "as empty cant." Book-learning "is only one, *and often the least valuable one*, of the many methods of education." He thinks it absurd to say that educated men only are competent to superintend the world's affairs. He says:

"Who carry on the great work of the world's life? Why, the millions who sow and reap, manufacture and transport, build and plan. Nine out of ten of these have no book-learning as it is usually understood, and would be themselves curiously examined, with microscopes, as unknown specimens at Harvard College. But Harvard College contentedly fattens into dullness on the large gifts of many of these. The great works of the State confess themselves the children of such.

Now of such is the whole negro race!"

Even if this were true, it would hardly prove that an uneducated negro would make a better Senator than an educated white man, as Mr. PHILLIPS appears to think. It is the boast of the North, as he truly says, that her working classes gave LINCOLN, COLFAX and others to the Government, that she culls Presidents out of rail-splitters and tanners; but he forgets that Mr. LINCOLN did not go from his rails to the Capitol, that Mr. COLFAX is a man of extensive and varied reading, and that Gen. GRANT was educated at West Point. Men seldom go directly from the plow or the anvil to high positions in Government. They rise by means of hard training, and generally by slow degrees.

Mr. PHILLIPS is really too hard on the Senate when he complains that the great want in the Capitol is *mind*, and proposes to send it there in the brains of colored Senators. "Give us," he exclaims, "give us, in the Capitol, *mind;* men whose hands have done something; whose brains have contributed something of value to the nation's thought." "And of such," as he says in the same article, "is the whole negro race." Now, if Mr. PHILLIPS believes all this, and as the chance of getting a colored Senator from South Carolina is lost for some years to come, why don't he write a long letter to Senator SUMNER, whose term of service is nearly up, and urge him to give way to a negro successor. There are several representatives of the colored element in Massachusetts who would be very glad to go to Congress and assist in inaugurating "the aristocracy of brains." We think Mr. PHILLIPS ought to do this. Senator SUMNER has probably not thought of it. He has been so busy urging other white men to yield to the negro that it hasn't occurred to him how easy it would be to do it himself. If he will read Mr. PHILLIPS' letter closely, however, he will see such a course delicately hinted at. Mr. PHILLIPS not only wants uneducated "mind" in the Senate, but he actually sneers at men "who dabble with a little Latin and less Greek," "helpless bookworms," &c., and wants them to clear the track for the "aristocracy of brains" coming in with the negro.

The Germans and the Campaign.

The German address strikes the key-note of the campaign when it declares the issue one of order or reaction, peace or war.

"Strip the kernel of the coverings in which sophistry has disguised it, and you will find the naked question to be simply: Shall peace and prosperity come to the Republic from the election of November next, or reaction and a new civil war?"

Elaborate and explain as the Democratic journals may, to this complexion the alternative before the country comes at last. In battling for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, they aim at the overthrow of the great results of the war, and the inauguration of an era of strife and bloodshed. The secret of their bitterness to GRANT, is the fact that his election will perfect the work of the war, and so strengthen reconstruction as to place it beyond possible peril. On the other hand, their zeal for the Democratic ticket springs from a consciousness that it is revolutionary in all its bearings. BLAIR's first letter secured his nomination, and his letter of acceptance exhibits the purposes of his party in yet broader light. The triumph of that party would be the signal for financial panic and wide-spread business disaster; it would be the beginning of another struggle between loyalists and rebels, with the whole power of the President exercised on the side of the latter.

A contest so marked in its features, and so pregnant with good or evil in its consequences, is not likely to be misapprehended by our German citizens. On certain minor questions their choice might be for the Democracy, particularly in this State; and the Democratic managers in this City have calculated on their ability to keep these questions in the foreground. They will discover, however, that they have reckoned without their host. For in the German mind, love of the Union is a passion which will not allow of parleying with its enemies. Above all partisan or local feeling—above all personal preferences or dislikes—is, with the Germans, the question involving the unity, peace and prosperity of their adopted country. They were against the rebels while the rebellion lasted, and they will not help the friends of SEYMOUR and BLAIR to get up another struggle of the same sort. A party pledged to pursue a revolutionary policy, must look elsewhere than to the German element for support.

The Distribution of Surplus Infantry Arms.

The distinction made between reconstructed and unreconstructed States, in the distribution of national arms to the militia forces, as proposed by Mr. WILSON's bill, seems to us to be absolutely unavoidable. Mr. HENDRICKS, acting for the time as the President's mouthpiece, objects that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas do not share the benefits of the distribution, and ascribes this exclusion to a partisan motive. But how so? Surely, were this the point, there would be quite as much need of arming the partisans of Congress in States where they are in the minority as in States where they are in the majority.

The truth is, that Congress is compelled, by its own record, to make this distinction. Its view, whether right or wrong, has been that those States which have rejected their proposed Constitutions, are not integral States of the Union, entitled to representation and to the other rights and privileges of States. Their Governors, for example, are still under the control of the military officers, and their people are still held under martial law. To arm the militia of districts held under such control would be indeed anomalous. On the other hand, the distribution of extra arms to the various Congressional Districts is a familiar practice with the Government. After every great reduction of the military establishment, following a war, it has been the custom to distribute surplus arms to the States. The reason is obvious—only the States keep up a force large enough to use them, and otherwise they would lie idle in the arsenals.

As to the pretence that these arms are designed to aid the negroes in "overawing" the whites, it is too paltry to be listened to. Overawing, indeed! Who is it that threatens discharge from occupation, in the South, for the crime of voting—is it the freedmen? Who stirred up the political riots in New-Orleans and Memphis—was it the freedmen? Is the Kuklux Klan a negro organization? and is the effort to prevent political equality a freedman's policy? The whole pretence is absurd.

On the other hand, if there be no political purpose in this project, it will commend itself on general grounds of the public interest. Mr. HENDRICKS wishes to know what Ohio and Pennsylvania want with 20,000 odd muskets each. They want them, we answer, for their militia, many of which are now almost unarmed. The militia system of the country is, indeed, in a very bad condition. The various States, oppressed with the burdens of the war, cannot or will not pay proper attention to the militia. In New-York, to be sure, we have a capable, well-armed and well-uniformed body of troops. But how is it, for example, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and in many other States which might be named? There is nothing to represent the volunteer militia but a beggarly array of half-armed, half-equipped troops—a Falstaffian army.

Congress can do no greater service than by helping the States out of this trouble, and distributing surplus material among them. As to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, were they not under martial law, we should gladly see the same provisions extended to them. The Southern States all need this donation much more than the Northern. We hope, indeed, that if the bill does not contain a provision for the prospective distribution of arms to these three States as soon as their State Governments are fully organized, and the States themselves are reconstructed, that such a provision will be made.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* must have its own record in view when it speaks of newspapers which "now follow the instinct of success, and are the lusty champions of GRANT." There is none else that we can think of to which the description truthfully applies. For months, up to a very recent period, the *Tribune* had only contemptuous terms for the Union soldier. He was a mere "epauletted sphynx"—a nobody off the battle field—a doubtful and over-rated man, whom the Republican Party could not afford to "make its standard-bearer." Such was, in brief, the estimate which the *Tribune* put upon Gen. GRANT at a period when the TIMES was earnestly advocating his nomination as the only man around whom all friends of the Union could confidently rally. When this conviction became general, and the Republican Party indicated its choice in a manner not to be mistaken, the *Tribune* dropped its sneers, restrained its antipathies, and joined in the universal shout. These are not antecedents which entitle our contemporary to play the patron or the bully.

The establishment of the new Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island is an excellent idea. Heretofore we have done little, if anything, to aid in the reformation of the victims of liquor. They have been punished for the public display of their drunkenness. The matter has been treated purely as an offence against the laws, which demanded the infliction of their penalties. But now there will be an opportunity for treating it as a disease, or as a sequence of disease, and every means will be taken to work out a change in the personal condition of those who are afflicted. The opening of the institution to voluntary inmates is a good feature; and we have no doubt that, if properly conducted, it will result in the reclamation of hundreds from one of the most terrible ills which afflict the human race.

Justice DOWLING received yesterday at the Tombs, a letter from a courtezan who had been put under arrest by a policeman, and who offered to furnish facts and circumstances in regard to police attempts to "black-mail" unfortunate women of her class. Charges of this sort are very frequent, and we fear are not without foundation. The matter ought to be examined by the Police Commissioners. It is a contemptible as well as disgraceful business.

We learn from the latest Paris journals that the recent hot weather there has resulted in quite a number of deaths from *coup de soleil*. The mortality was nothing like as great from this cause as it was in this City last week—though the thermometer reached as high as it did here.

Another mysterious "Congress" of Fenian "Senators" at Buffalo. It would seem by the telegraph that the object of the present session is to make preparation, and provide ways and means, for a grand *picnic*. Sensible Congress that.

The Germans are doing incalculable benefit to this country by their Saengerfests. An unusual number of them are being held this year. The one at Reading (Penn.) this week is an affair of no little magnitude, and is attended by delegates from many parts of the country. The Saengerfests not only spread the love and knowledge of music, but they inspire harmony, good feeling and generous sentiment throughout the community.

The Jersey City Common Council yesterday appointed a committee to select a site and see to the construction of public baths. When the authorities at Hoboken and, let us say, Gowanus, have also taken steps in this direction, New-York City may perhaps take the hint. The State Legislature, however, is to blame, in making no appropriation for the ten swimming baths, whose erection was authorized at last session. This matter must be attended to at next session, so that the great City may be provided with baths before another Summer.

The Grant platform—Let us have peace. The Blair-Seymour platform—Let us have revolution.

The bricklayers' strike, now over a month old, will probably settle itself by fizzling out. Thus far each side claims to have made certain breeches in the ranks of the other. The bricklayers allege that a large number of men have got work on the eight-hour system; and they point to the small proportion of the workmen drawing relief from the general fund, as a proof that there is no trouble in their ranks. The bosses declare that eight-hour men have only been put to work on such buildings as they were under contract to complete by a given time. The bosses also give evidence that a good number of men have returned to work on the established principle of ten hours for a day's labor; and they say that a majority of the bricklayers are desirous of following this course, but are prevented by the rules of the Society to which they are pledged, and the intimidations of the leaders. The German association of ten-hour men, which was organized last week, is growing in numbers.

The last French mail has brought us the speech delivered by the Marquis DE MOUSTIER in the *Corps Legislatif*, on the foreign policy of France, in reply to the attack of JULES FAVRE. The Minister of Foreign Affairs asseverated with great earnestness that France had pursued, and was still pursuing, a pacific policy in all her relations with the other Governments of Europe. He showed that Europe had need of peace, that the Emperor desired peace, and that the armament of France, instead of being a menace, was in the interest of peace. One thing, at all events, is certain, that though France has been constantly charged, ever since the battle of Sadowa, with a desire to stir up war, all the official declarations of the Empire have been pacific. And another thing is certain—peace *has been* preserved.

The Cable Telegraph Company are at once following a necessity and leading a reform in the reduction of their rates. The late visit of Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE to this country on postal affairs has resulted in the preliminaries of a convention between Great Britain and the United States increasing the oceanic mail facilities by a tri-weekly regular mail, and as soon as possible even by a daily service. The frequency of postal opportunities thus will prove a formidable competitor to the cable, and lower rates alone can make it the public convenience and profitable investment it should be, while it shows a plain road to the two Governments by which they can vastly enlarge their good services to their respective constituents, and really at better remuneration to themselves—for cheapness is a great inciter of patronage.

We should think the people of the South, at least, had had enough of rebellion and revolution to make them very careful to avoid the revolutionary programme of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Eureka is a cry once honored, but of late years so often falsely used, that it excites but little attention in these busy days. Yet, if a paragraph in one of the London scientific journals is true, one of the most earnestly sought secrets of Nature's laboratory has been found. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences a Mr. SAIX sent in a paper on the production of black, colorless and colored diamonds. The process he suggests is simple. He says: "If a current of chlorine be made to pass through cast-iron, when in a state of fusion, perchloride of iron is formed, which disappears by evaporation, leaving the *carbon* of the metal at liberty in a *crystallized* state." How far experiments have confirmed this, as a successful mode of really making diamonds, we do not know; but such a discovery would certainly be characteristic of an age whose special tendency it is to multiply the rare, to popularize the beautiful; when printing and photography and chromolithography and similar arts make it possible for the million to enjoy things once attainable only by the wealthy and aristocratic few.

The "moral drama" flourishes luxuriantly in London at this time. We observe the titles of a few pieces advertised for performance at the minor theatres: "Carlo Ferari; or, the Murder of the Italian Boy," "Jonathan Wild," "The Devil's Pocket-book," "The Knights of the Road," and "The Bride's Death Sleep," &c.

The poetical "Welcome to LONGFELLOW," which we copied from the London *Times* a few days ago, and which, from the signature, (C. K.,) has been attributed to CHARLES KINGSLEY, was written by Mr. CHARLES KENT, the editor of the London *Sun*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"BARBE BLEUE" AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

If fortune always guided the public in deciding on the merits of artists, we should be disposed to think that Mr. BATEMAN was exceedingly fortunate. On two occasions he has brought over well-appointed companies, and each time the material has proved thoroughly acceptable to the public. But fortune has little to do with these matters, and in fact the proverbial blindness of the Dame is most often demonstrated in a musical way. It requires practical knowledge and shrewdness on the part of a manager to know precisely what the public wants in the way of entertainment. It is even more difficult to find the right sort of people to interpret it. Mr. BATEMAN does not seem to have ever apprehended anything in the shape of a risk on the subject of opera bouffe, and on the first occasion he left nothing to chance. He has been equally decided this time. The company which he introduced on Monday night, albeit composite in its character, was the best we have had here. No disrespect is meant to Mlle. TOSTEE; for this lady, although not singing, must be numbered in its ranks, and will resume her place at an early day. There are other members of the old troupe who are retained—notably the trio who were so successful in "La Grande Duchesse." The tenor, however, has departed, and not without some sense of relief on our part, for M. GUFFROY was a little heavy and squeakey, and confined his talent mainly to the effort of imitating M. DUPUIS, who is hardly worth the compliment.

For the moment it seems most desirable for Mr. BATEMAN to retrace the career of OFFENBACH. We proceed with his works steadily backward. "Barbe Bleue" is the oldest belonging to the present *repertoire*, and it is not difficult to detect in it certain sketches of melodies and *ensembles* which have in later works received a fuller treatment. The habit of borrowing from himself is not peculiar to OFFENBACH. It is a preference which many composers exhibit. There are fugitive strains in "Barbe Bleue" which in "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Hélène" assume considerable magnitude. The general character of the music is not, however, the same. OFFENBACH's earlier style exhibited anxiety to follow the accepted forms, and to prove that he could write well if he desired to do so. There is any quantity of *chick* in "Barbe Bleue," but not that amount of frothiness which amazed everyone in the "Duchess." The melodies are definite and well treated; the recitatives are often dramatic, and the *ensembles* are extremely effective. As in all of OFFENBACH's music, there is nothing vulgar. The tunes are lively and light, but they are not coarse. That these subjects are salient and appreciable is demonstrated nightly by the applause which they excite. The public, indeed, is already showing its preferences, and that they will be quickly transferred to the hand organs in the streets can hardly be doubted. The *encores* are numerous and persistent. "Barbe Bleue" is, as we have indicated, carefully written, but we shall be mistaken if it does not enjoy an equal *vogue* with either of its predecessors.

We have already given a full analysis of the plot, and need only now speak of the singers. Mlle. IRMA, (*Boulotte*,) comes to us with an excellent musical reputation from Paris, where she has long been a favorite. She is young, petite and decidedly jolly. The character which she sustains in this work is peculiar. *Boulotte*, if the historian may be believed, was not like Cæsar's wife, but she was very petty; a wayward, winsome, cunning little village girl, full of tricks and sportiveness. Mlle. IRMA leaves no moment unoccupied for the illustration of these traits. She "fills the scene" completely but not obtrusively, and is funny without being labored. Her rounded little figure helps her in these efforts, but she owes her best successes to a thorough knowledge of stage business. Mlle. IRMA's voice is a charmingly fresh mezzo-soprano of excellent quality and sufficient strength. She manages it skillfully, and in this and all other respects is a winning and attractive artiste. She was a little frightened on Monday night, but had entirely recovered herself on Tuesday, when her initial success was more than indorsed. Mlle. LAMBELE made her reappearance before a New-York audience in the small but pretty part of the *Princess Hermia*. The lady's voice lacks depth and power for the music allotted to her, particularly in a theatre of the dimensions and coolness of Niblo's. She is nevertheless a pretty and pleasant actress. Mlle. DUCLOS, a new addition, has a good voice, and did full justice to the part of the *Queen*. We are mistaken if this lady is not one of the reserved forces of the company. She is certainly capable of better things than the ungrateful *rôle* intrusted to her on this occasion.

M. AUJAC possesses a good tenor voice, and a fine presence, both of which he knows how to use to advantage. He has skill as a vocalist, and ease and liveliness on the stage. As the gay widower *Blue Beard*, he made the most of every point, whether in procuring or disposing of an addition to his domestic circle. He is in every sense a valuable artist, and the best we have had here in this fashion of opera. The *Prince Saphir* of M. DARDIGNAC was a careful but not forcible performance. M. FRANCIS was excellent as *King Bobeche*, and Messrs. DUCHESNE, (who had a cordial reception,) LAGRIFFOUL and EDGARD were capital in their respective parts.

There was not a hitch in the performance, although the hour at which it terminated must have admonished the management that a little judicious pruning in the dialogue may not be out of place. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD. It is sufficient in numbers, but the violins are weak. The chorus is really good in every respect, and bears favorable comparison with any chorus we have heard in the City. Mr. BATEMAN has procured new dresses from Paris, which we need hardly add are in good taste and very brilliant. The scenery has been prepared by Mr. MINARD LEWIS, and is all that need be required. The opening scene is strikingly good. It represents a view of *Blue Beard's* castle—a particularly bluff-looking place. Finally there is a ballet in the third act, which introduces several excellent members of Messrs. JARRETT and PALMER's Parisian troupe. The dances, like the costumes, are brief and brilliant; just enough, and no more.

Combining so many excellencies, it would be strange indeed if "Barbe Bleue" did not challenge public attention. It will bridge over the months until October. At all events, it will be played every night until further notice.

Personal.

JOSEPH MEEKS, Sr., the venerable man (aged 97) mentioned not long ago in the TIMES as reading the TIMES daily without spectacles, died at Islip, L. I., on Tuesday night. He was the oldest resident of New-York who was born in the City.

We learn from the record of the proceedings of the Anthropological Society of London that Dr. M. H. HENRY, of this City, has been elected a Fellow of the Society and its Secretary for New-York. Such a distinction conferred upon this eminent young American surgeon and *savan* is well deserved and worthily bestowed.

KENTUCKY.

Humphrey Marshall on the Reactionary Rampage—How He "Accepts the Situation" in His "First Democratic Speech."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 19, 1868.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL's ratification speech here is not reported as to an important point—the fourteenth Amendment. I heard him pronounce said amendment, as all other "Reconstruction acts and radical usurpations, enormities, frauds, rapacities and despotisms," null and void. The burden of his first Democratic thunder since his Johnsonian reconstruction was the atrocity, infamy, unconstitutionality and invalidity of the entire Congressional reconstruction policy, including that amendment. He is for "restoring the old Government to which he was ever filially devoted," by wiping out every Reconstruction act, with the fourteenth article. He demands and expects a Democratic nullification of "radical reconstruction in all its phases." He denounced said article with sovereign contempt and bitterness. He, in substance and effect, pronounced it a grand fraud, a gross insult, a damning stigma upon the South—especially upon those distinguished men of the South who like himself had espoused her cause from pure principle and devotion to civil liberty, and whom it aimed to disfranchise forever. Because it merely excludes from office, during the pleasure of Congress, such eminent worthies as "Mr. MARSHALL, *et id omne genus*," he strove to humbug a large Louisville audience into the impression that it sweepingly and everlastingly disfranchises, both as to holding office and voting, all the intelligence and decency of the South and of Kentucky.

This wholesale political repudiator to "restore the Southern white man's supremacy and the good old times of constitutional politics," is, also, in effect, a sweeping financial repudiator. Mr. MARSHALL calls on the Democracy to stand on their platform, as he understands it, and pay off and get rid of the "bloated Yankee bondholders," and thus relieve the laboring masses of grinding Radical taxation, by grinding out greenbacks *ad infinitum*. His financial motto, and by which he declares his party must and should stand or fall, is high prices, low taxes, cheap money, and plenty of it. PONTIAC.

RECKLESS PISTOL PRACTICE BY A POLICE OFFICER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, JNO. MCNAMARA, an officer attached to the Seventh Ward Police, began practicing in his back yard, at No. 326 Monroe-street, with a large sized Colt's revolver. He fired several rounds with the weapon at a mark, until one of the bullets missed its object, and passing into a water closet attached to No. 326, entered the back of Mrs. ANN CURRIE, aged 36 years, who thereby sustained a severe and dangerous wound. MCNAMARA was arrested by the Thirteenth Ward Police, and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, who locked him up to await the result of the wound. The Coroner was notified to hold an *ante-mortem* examination.

TELEGRAMS.

The Democratic Platform Denounced by the London Press.

Great Six-Oared Rowing Match at Worcester, Mass.

The Harvard Crew Beaten by the Ward Brothers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Post on the Democratic Platform.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 22.

The London *Post*, commenting on the financial plank in the Democratic platform, affirms that the people of all countries recognize the necessity of maintaining untainted the credit and solvency of the State, and declares if the Democratic Party persist in adhering to the financial principles laid down in their platform as applied to the payment of the national debt, they will lose the sympathy which has always been felt for them in Europe.

The Health of Archbishop Cullen.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 22.

The health of Archbishop CULLEN has improved, and he is now considered out of danger.

GERMANY.

Minister Bancroft at Baden-Baden.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 22.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, having concluded his negotiations at Carlsrhue, has gone to Baden-Baden.

PORTUGAL.

Further Changes in the Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, Wednesday, July 22.

Another change has been made in the Portuguese Ministry. According to the new arrangement the Cabinet stands as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs—The Marquis DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

Minister of Justice—The Councilor SABAS.

Minister of the Interior—The Bishop of Vizen.

Minister of Public Works—The Councilor CALHEIROS.

Minister of the Marine—The Councilor COELHO.

THE WORCESTER REGATTA.

An Immense Gathering of Spectators—The Harvard Crew Beaten by the Ward Brothers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, July 22.

The regatta commenced to-day with great éclat. Thousands of spectators were present from all parts of the State. The railroad and police arrangements were unexceptionable. The day was most favorable for the sport. The sun was sufficiently obscured by the clouds to temper the extreme heat, and Lake Quinsigamond was as smooth as a mirror. A large number of collegians from Harvard and Yale were present. The Harvard men wore crimson colors, and the Yale men blue ribbons. They were greatly interested in the six-oared race between the Harvard and Ward crews. All the arrangements for the entertainment of the public, and the accommodation of the members of the press were satisfactory and complete. A band of music was stationed on the banks of the lake, which played before and during the intervals of the race.

Punctually at 3:30 o'clock the first race was started. It was for Worcester wherries and rowers, distance two miles, and excited little interest. It was won by 200 yards by *Phantom*, shell, E. B. HAMILTON, in eighteen minutes four seconds; *Minnie*, lapstreak, second, in eighteen minutes seven and one-half seconds, and C. O. RUSSELL's shell nowhere.

The second was a four-oared race, distance two miles, for Worcester boats and rowers, boats about thirty-eight feet. The *Union* won with ease in fourteen minutes fifty-three and a half seconds. Crew—J. WOODCOCK, Jr., stroke; JAS. KANE, GEO. WOODCOCK, T. R. GREEN, bow. The second boat, no name, came in in fifteen minutes forty seconds. Crew—JOHN MIDGLEY, stroke; DANIEL SULLIVAN, WM. H. WARREN, HENRY F. SHORT, bow. The third boat, the *Shamrock*, was not timed. This race caused but little excitement.

The third was the six-oared race, for which the following boats were entered:

Chas. A. Peverilly, (Newburg,) shell, fifty feet long, twenty-two inches wide at water line.

The *Harvard University*, (Cambridge,) shell, fifty-one feet long, twenty inches wide.

L. H. Powers, (Springfield,) shell, forty-five feet long, twenty inches wide.

Northend Boy, (Boston,) shell, fifty-one feet long, twenty-two inches wide.

Harbor of New-London, (New-London,) lapstreak, forty feet three inches long, twenty inches wide.

All the above boats are built of Spanish cedar.

Before the start the excitement was very great all along the banks of the Lake.

As the line of boats was formed, the Wards were first, the Powers second, the Harvards third, the Northend Boy fourth, and the New-Londoners outside.

The signal gun was fired, and the men bent over their oars.

The Wards and Harvards soon drew to the front, and went side by side for a half a mile, with the Powers and Northenders a length behind. The New-London boat was behind from the start, and was never placed by the judges.

Tremendous cheers burst forth from all sides, and were taken up and repeated again and again by the crowds on the banks, when, at three-quarters of a mile, the Ward crew drew two lengths ahead of the Harvards. At this moment the Powers were two lengths behind the Harvards, and the Northend Boy was close up with the Powers. They all then disappeared behind a point of land. When they reappeared the Wards led, and the Harvards were one length behind. The wildest excitement was manifested by the spectators, and the shrill cries of the collegians were heard above the uproar of the cheers and shouts. In the last half mile both crews bent to their oars with renewed vigor, inspirited and animated by the deafening cheers which reached them from every side. The Wards passed the first line, winning the race in the shortest time ever made, viz., 17 minutes 40¾ seconds. The Harvards were two lengths behind, and though they stopped rowing, they were timed 17 minutes 53 seconds. The Powers, third, came in in 18 minutes 26 seconds, and the Northenders, fourth, in 21 minutes 53 seconds. The two latter were far behind during the last part of the race. The Wards and Harvards rowed splendidly throughout.

The following are the names of the crews:

WARDS—Henry Ward, stroke, 157 pounds; Charles Ward, 152 pounds; Gil. Ward, 165 pounds; Ellis Ward, 150 pounds; J. T. Raymond, 165 pounds; Joshua Ward, 171 pounds. Spoon-blade oars, 12 feet 4 inches long, 42 strokes per minute.

HARVARDS—A. P. Loring, stroke, 151 pounds; R. C. Watson, 155 pounds; W. H. Simmons, 169 pounds; J. W. McBurney, 154 pounds; W. W. Richards, 160 pounds; G. W. Holdradge, bow, 148 pounds. Spoon-blade oars, 12 feet long, 47 strokes per minute. RICHARDS graduated with high honors in the class of 1868. The rest are seniors of 1869, and rowed last year, and continue to improve physically. They are in a fair way to beat the Wards next year.

POWERS—L. H. Powers, John O'Neill, stroke; P. O'Brien, Johnny Boyle, George Boyle, Frank Parker, J. Lynch, bow. The average weight was 140 pounds, spoon blade oars, 39 strokes per minute.

NORTHEND BOY—J. Cleary, stroke; P. Regan, J. Owens, T. Scanlon, M. Foley, George Faulkner, bow. Average weight, 145 pounds, spoon blade oars, 43 strokes per minute.

NEW-LONDONERS—Warren Beebe, stroke; Alvin Beebe, Josiah Kesney, Jerry Slate, William Lane, Harris Lane, bow; Charles Smith, coxswain. The average weight was 150 pounds, flat blade oars. This boat was intended for a four-oared race, but was excluded.

At the beginning of the race the betting was brisk between the friends of the Wards and the Harvards. Such was the confidence in the latter crew that the Wards friends got even bets to some extent during the day; but just before the start the friends of the Harvards got two to one on the Wards. The other crews were unnoticed. The distance rowed was three miles.

Friday next will be a day of great attraction. The HARVARD and YALE University Nine will play a base ball match in the morning, and the six oared race between the HARVARD and YALE College, for the championship will take place in the afternoon. On the same day there will be a four oared race between the WARDS and others, and the shell race between MACKIEL and TYLER.

There will also be a base ball match between the Colleges on Thursday.

The best of order has thus far been kept, and will be throughout the week.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The President Declares the Fourteenth Amendment Ratified by Alabama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 22.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to admit the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress," passed the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as "article fourteen," to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and,

Whereas, A letter was received this day by the President, (which letter being addressed to the President, bears date of July 16, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of WM. H. SMITH, who therein writes himself Governor of Alabama,) in which letter was inclosed and received at the same time by the President a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, ratifying the said proposed amendment, which paper is attested by the signature of CHARLES A. MILLER as Secretary of State, under a seal purporting to be the seal of the State of Alabama, and bears the date of approval of July 13, 1868, by WILLIAM H. SMITH as Governor of said State;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the said Legislature of Alabama, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Lynching of the Express Robbers in Indiana—Additional Particulars.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, July 22.

The three robbers who were lynched near Seymour made a full confession of their connection with many robberies and murders in that vicinity. Their headquarters were at the house occupied by the Reno family, near Rockford, about two miles from Seymour. This family was declared to be the originators of numerous murders and highway robberies, and direct participators in nearly all of them, rendering life and property unsafe, and holding the peaceful and law-abiding citizens in a constant state of fear. JOHN RENO is now in the Missouri Penitentiary. Two other members of the family are under arrest for the robbery of Adams Express Company. FRANK RENO, the most skillful and adroit assassin and robber of the whole family, is now at Windsor, Canada West. A large reward will be paid by the officers of Adams Express Company on the delivery of the body of FRANK RENO at Seymour, Jackson County, Ind.

Fatal Affray in Savannah—A Tax Receiver Killed—Excitement Among the Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 22.

A difficulty occurred last night in a drinking saloon between WM. ROBERT HOPKINS, Tax Receiver, and ISAAC RUSSELL, a Deputy Sheriff, resulting in the shooting of HOPKINS, killing him instantly. RUSSELL claims that he fired in self-defence. The affair caused great excitement among the negroes, who, at a signal of a drum, assembled several hundred strong, armed with guns and clubs, threatening to lynch RUSSELL, and demolish his house. On learning that RUSSELL had been taken to jail they proceeded to attack it, but were dispersed by the Police. The excitement has somewhat abated this morning. The prompt obeyance of the signal shows that the negroes are fully organized in this city.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, July 22.

A bill was, to-day, introduced in the Senate to stop every suit on the dockets, begun at a period since April 18, 1861, and up to April 18, 1868, and make them null and void.

The House adopted a resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three of the most eminent lawyers of the State to conform the present laws to the new Constitution.

At noon the Legislature met in Convention to elect a Senator for the term ending in 1871. Gen. WARREN, late of Ohio, received 43 votes; R. M. REYNOLDS, late of Wisconsin, received 28 votes; J. L. PENNINGTON, of Alabama, received 21 votes; A. C. FELDER, of Alabama, received 9 votes, and Gen. D. E. COON, late of Iowa, received 11 votes. They are all Radicals. Mr. PENNINGTON is the choice of all the moderates.

Good rains have fallen in different portions of middle Alabama in the last few days. Some planters report that the long drought cut the corn crop off one-half. The cotton crop has also been injured.

Mysterious Meeting of Fenian Senators at Buffalo—A Fenian Picnic Projected.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, July 22.

A mysterious Congress of Fenian Senators from every section of the Union assembled here this morning. The meeting was unknown to the rank and file of the organization, and speculations are rife as to its object. Senators FITZGERALD, of Cinninnati; CUNNINGHAM, of Syracuse; HARLTON, of New-Jersey; FINNEGAN, of Michigan; GALLAGHER, of this city, and other prominent Senators are present. Gen. JOHN O'NEIL, President of the Fenian organization, arrived last night. Gen. SPEAR, Commander-in-Chief, is expected to-night. The sessions of the Congress are held with closed doors and guarded by armed sentinels.

Whatever can be made public will be furnished you.

A grand picnic of the Fenian organization is advertised for Monday next.

Inauguration of Gov. Bullock, of Georgia—The Columbus Prisoners.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 22.

R. B. BULLOCK was inaugurated Governor of Georgia at noon to-day. His address was brief and laudatory of the Republican Party, and condemnatory of the President's policy. It says experience has proved the wisdom and justice of conferring suffrage on the freedmen. A national salute was fired in honor of the event. Gen. MEADE and Staff were present at the ceremony, which passed off quietly. Both Houses have adjourned over until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday.

It is reported that the Military Commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners will be dissolved to-day, and the prisoners remanded to the civil authorities.

Seymour and Blair Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 22.

A grand Seymour and Blair demonstration took place here to-night, surpassing anything of the kind since the war. The streets were illuminated with blazing tar-barrels, bells were rung, cannon were fired, a pyrotechnical display was made, and the streets resounded with music. An immense ratification meeting was held at the theatre. The building was crowded to overflowing. Many ladies were present. The galleries were filled with colored people. Speeches were made by Col. R. H. COWAN and Major STRANGE. The stage of the theatre was decorated with the United States flags. "Dixie" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were played by a colored brass band, both of which were received with rapturous applause.

A Grant and Colfax ratification meeting will be held to-morrow night.

The Saengerfest at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, July 22.

The Saengerfest picnic at Lauer's Park was attended by upward of 5,000 people. The exercises consisted of singing, dancing, instrumental music, fantastical processions, &c. The visiting societies continue to express the most unbounded approbation of the hospitality extended to them. To-morrow will be occupied by an excursion to the White House, a place of resort near Reading, and by a promenade concert at Lauer's Park. The visitors leave for their homes on Friday morning.

The Coal Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania—A Mob of Strikers at Wilkesbarre.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, July 22.

About two hundred strikers, armed with clubs, appeared in the streets of Wilkesbarre on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning. They visited the mines and shops about Wilkesbarre, forcing the men in all but one instance to quit work. Tuesday afternoon they marched to Pittston, stopping the works on the way. To-day they have been engaged in stopping the works about Pittston, and preventing trains from running on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad. It is reported that they killed one man at Pittston, and helped themselves to rations from the stores. They are not, however, generally violating the peace or exciting much alarm. They have received some accessions, and are supposed to be now 500 strong. They are in two bodies, one marching on Dumore and one on this city. The columns are to form a junction here to-morrow morning. It has been decided not to resist them here so long as they commit no outrages. The miners and workmen will generally turn out on the arrival of the strikers, and probably resume work again as soon as they are gone. The speaker of the strikers is an Irishman named JAMES LAMLEET. He says their purpose is to secure ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

The Ashburn Murder Trial Suspended—The Prisoners Retained in Custody.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 22.

The Military Commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners was suspended to-day, in compliance with the following order from Gen. MEADE:

"*To Gen. Sibley, President of Commission, Headquarters Third Military District, July 21*: GENERAL: In view of the action of the Legislature to-day, and the probable immediate admission of Georgia and the cessation of military authority, the Commanding General directs that the Commission, of which you are the President, suspend proceedings in the trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of ASHBURN."

The prisoners will be retained in custody until further orders. The Court adjourned till Friday. All the witnesses for the prosecution have left for the North. The city is crowded with visitors to the Democratic mass meeting.

Murders and Affrays in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 22.

GUS BURTON, a well-known confectioner on Popular-street, was severely stabbed this morning by CHAS. GUSMANE.

BILL NELSON and HOWELL COBB, two negroes, got into a dispute to-day on Pigeon road. The latter drew a razor and the former shot him in the breast, inflicting a severe wound.

On Monday night, SAMUEL MCSWAIN, living near Grenada, Miss., was shot and mortally wounded by a negro named TOM MCLEAN, who was pursued by some citizens and a party of soldiers. After being chased several miles into a swamp, he was wounded twice by Sergt. SMITH, captured and brought back to Grenada, where the mob was, with great difficulty, prevented from hanging him. No cause for the assassination is known.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 22.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature reducing the bonds of officials, which the Governor will veto, as its effect will be to permit irresponsible parties to hold office.

Northern speculators are here trying to obtain possession of a line of railroad.

The Republicans are anxious to elect Ex-Governor ORR Chief Justice. Steps have been taken for the removal of his disabilities.

The Legislative work progresses slowly.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 22.

The Republican State Committee met here to-day and effected an organization as follows: Chairman, Hamilton Harris; Secretary, James Terwilliger; Treasurer, Waldo Hutchins; Executive Committee, H. R. Low, A. D. Wart, J. G. Abbe, J. W. Huested, E. A. Merrill and L. Kingsley. The Executive Committee is now in session.

Cricket Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The cricket match between the St. Georges, of New-York, and the Boston Club, was concluded to-day at Boston, the St. Georges getting the required thirty-six runs, with nine wickets to spare. Mr. VANDERLIPS made 10 runs, Mr. FORRANCES 8, and GEORGE WRIGHT 17, by admirable play, and the victorious "dragon slayers" went home on their way rejoicing, *viâ* the Norwich and Worcester Line, after having had an easy and pleasant match of it.

The Discharged Policemen of Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 22.

A meeting of the discharged policemen was held to-night. A resolution was adopted appealing to the citizens for employment. Gov. WISE and others addressed them.

The State Education Convention, now in session here, was addressed to-night by Dr. SEARS, the agent of the Peabody Fund.

Appointment of Negroes to Office in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 22.

The new Sheriff has appointed two negroes and one white man deputies, a negro deputy to be the jailor.

Refreshing rains have fallen in this section in time to save most of the crops. The corn in some localities was hopelessly ruined before the rain fell.

The political excitement is very high here.

Accident on the Atlantic City Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Wednesday, July 22.

Yesterday's express train, from Philadelphia for Atlantic City, was thrown from the track by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer and fireman were scalded, but none of the passengers were injured. The engineer, JOHN HUTCHINSON, subsequently died of his injuries.

Cricket Match in Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, July 22.

The match between the Philadelphia and Toronto Cricket Clubs, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the former, in one inning, with twenty-seven runs to spare. The Philadelphia Club played splendidly. The Toronto Club, owing to the absence of some of their best players, made very indifferent play.

Hail Storm in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, July 22.

The oppressively hot weather that has prevailed for the past three weeks was suddenly varied at 2:30 P. M., by a severe hail storm. The thermometer fell twenty degrees. Houses were struck by lightning, trees uprooted, and several small dwellings were beaten down. The rain fell in torrents.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Wednesday, July 22.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh District, held here to-day, nominated Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

A Tugboat Capsized in Lake Erie and a Fireman Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, July 22.

The tugboat *T. W. Notter* capsized and sunk at the mouth of the river this forenoon. A fireman, named WOLGENIETZ, was drowned, and JOHN WETZEL was badly scalded by the escaping steam.

Inauguration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, July 22.

Hon. W. P. HOWLAND was sworn into office as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, this afternoon.

YALE VS. HARVARD.

The College Regatta at Worcester To-morrow—Description of the Two Crews—Statistics of Former Races.

Much interest is naturally felt in the actual participants in the boating contest between Harvard and Yale which is to take place at Worcester, Mass., to-morrow. The race will be, as of old, on Lake Quinsigamond, about four miles from Worcester. Last year the Yale men were very anxious that the Connecticut River at Springfield should be selected, Cambridge being so much nearer Worcester than New-Haven is; but this year both parties seem to be satisfied with the calmer waters of the lake, and the question of transferring the scene of the race to Springfield was not even discussed.

On the part of Harvard an effort was made to have the regatta at an earlier date, but the Yale men could not agree to the propositio, because their Commencement exercises occur on Thursday, the 23d inst., the day immediately preceding the regatta.

Fortunately for Harvard only one of last year's University crew was a graduate—TOM EDWARDS, of West Newton, Mass.; but his place, it was generally admitted, could not be easily supplied.

THE TRAINING.

In the Fall, when the five men remaining held a meeting to consider the prospects of the coming year and to elect a Captain, the choice fell upon HOLDREGE, the bow oar. For some little time after this, affairs were in a very unsettled state, as all the members of the old crew had not fully decided to row; but before a great while the men got hard at work, besides a number of others who were trying to secure the vacant place.

During the first term, (September—February,) and early part of the second, (March—July,) the crew were faithful in their daily attendance at the gymnasium; some of them went twice a day—in the forenoon, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the time was devoted to rowing, weights and to exercising with dumb-bells. Long rows of four or five miles were taken. A light shirt and trowsers alone were worn on these rows. Late hours were nominally avoided, but the observance of that rule was not remarkably strict until about the middle of the second term.

ON THE RIVER.

The crew commenced rowing on the Charles River in April, and for a great part of the season they have been out twice a day, sometime during the forenoon and at 6 in the evening. During the May recess the crew did not row. The only clothing worn while in the boat is a pair of trousers.

THE HARVARD BOAT.

One of the paper boats, which are built at Troy, N. Y., has been used during a large portion of the Spring. The boat was liked very well, but at last it became a little misshapen, and for that reason was sent back to the builders. After it was decided to return the paper boat an Elliott shell was ordered, which will be used at Worcester. The boat made especially for the use of the Junior Class crew in the June race it was once thought of using, but owing to the proved qualities of that boat such intention was soon abandoned.

THE DIET.

The men in the crew remained at their respective boarding-places until the 1st of June, when five of them went to a "training-table" at Mrs. TANT's, in Appian Way. RICHARDS still remained at his club-table, but in all his diet was just as careful as the others. In actual training plenty of meat and vegetables, oatmeal porridge, hominy, cracked wheat and boiled samp were the principal articles of food. Of course no pastries were allowed, and ice-cream whenever it was indulged in, received the disapprobation of the Captain. As late as the middle of June, however, the members of the crew have been seen eating ice-cream and strawberries. The use of tobacco or of any wines or liquors is not tolerated, although ale is a favorite beverage and its use is not forbidden.

THE CREW.

YOUNG is a native of Boston, 24 years old. He is tall and wiry, with a dark mustache and imperial. His arms are not large, nor is his chest very large. He does not believe much in the parallel bars, nor in the gymnasium, but has great faith in walking, and all kinds of natural exercise. Often during the past year he would exercise in his room with Indian clubs and dumb-bells, instead of going to the gymnasium. His constitution is not very strong, on account of the extreme delicacy of his digestive organs, and to this must be added a disposition extremely nervous and restless. But notwithstanding all this he will hold out in a race as long as any one, and can pull a splendid stroke. He has studied rowing in its theory and practice, and has devoted mind and body to it for years. He has peculiar theories of his own about various articles of diet.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE in 1866, when LORING was a Freshman, picked him out as worthy a trial for the then University crew, and after repeated trials, in which the toughness of the candidate was well tested, he was put into the crew. When the Class of '66 graduated, LORING was the only man left of BLAIKIE's crew, and was of course the Captain for the next year. Upon him devolved the duty of choosing the Harvard crew for 1867. He discharged his duty well, winning the race, and making better time than was made by BLAIKIE's crew, to the surprise of and contrary to the predictions of that gentleman.

SIMMONS is the tallest and largest of the crew, as well as the youngest, being only nineteen. He is from Concord, Mass., and was tried lately as stroke oar, after the Fourth of July defeat; but it was found advisable to restore LORING to his old place.

WATSON is one of the best men in the boat. He is handsomely built, and has increased in size and strength a great deal in the past year. He resides in Milton, near Boston, but is a native of this city. He is about twenty-two.

MCBURNEY is the new man in the crew. His brother, CHARLEY MCBURNEY, was the bow of BLAIKIE's crew. JACK MCBURNEY is finely developed in the upper part of his body, and has a superb chest and arms. He is from Roxbury, Mass., and is twenty-one years old.

RICHARDS is a New-Yorker, and graduates this year. He is the shortest man in the crew, but is by far the most massive of them. His age is twenty-two.

HOLDREGE, the bow oar, is very dark, with closely-cropped side whiskers and mustache. He was bow oar of the '69 class crew previous to his being put into the University last year. He is well developed all over, and is the trainer and Captain of the crew. He is not as strict or particular a trainer as LORING.

The Yale Crew.

From an article in the *Boston Traveler* we gather the following in regard to the Yale crew:

At the recommencement of studies after the close of the long vacation, last Fall, it was found that only three of the old College crew were left, COFFIN, FERRY and ADEE having reigned for various causes. The problem that presented itself, therefore, was the obtaining of three others who should fill their places as well, if not better. After many severe and searching trials in order to detect any weak point in the candidates for the high honor of representing the College at Worcester, and to bring out their abilities if they existed, the new crew was finally organized as follows: SAMUEL PARRY, of Clifton, N. J., (Class of '68,) stroke; WM. A. COPP, of Grafton, Mass., ('69,) No. 5; WILLIAM H. LEE, of Chicago, ('70,) No. 4; GEORGE W. DREW, of Winterport, Me., ('70,) No. 3; SYLVESTER F. BUCKLIN, of Marlboro, Mass., ('69,) No. 2; RODERICK TERRY, of Irvington, N. Y., bow. PARRY, COPP and LEE were members of the crew last year, COPP as stroke, PARRY as No. 5, and LEE as No. 3. COPP was also starboard stroke of the crew of '66. TERRY was No. 5 in the Freshman crew which defeated the Harvard Freshman crew at Worcester last Summer, and DREW and BUCKLIN have never rowed in an inter-collegiate race. BUCKLIN has pulled in some harbor races between classes, but DREW was never in a boat till this year. It is a singular coincidence that HOLDREDGE, the bow of the Harvard crew, and TERRY, who occupies the same position in the Yale boat, both reside in Irvington, N. Y.

THE CREWS COMPARED.

The average weight of the men as they set in the boat is 163 pounds, while the average of the Harvards is about 158, which, as each weight represents so much bone and muscle only, and not fat, is in favor of the Yale men by five pounds—it being a maxim among boating men that weight, when it is not caused by fat, tells in a long race. The oldest man is DREW, who is 26, and the youngest TERRY, who is 18½. PARRY's age is 23½, and the others vary in age from 21½ to 24½. The average age is 23½, two years more than that of the Harvards, which is only 21½. This also is an advantage to Yale. Their method of training does not differ much from the Harvards, though their diet is somewhat stricter, inasmuch as they do not use milk or fruit. They are, as a whole, tougher looking than the Harvards, though none of them compare in manly beauty and developement with SIMMONS, of the Harvards. TERRY and HOLDREDGE, the bow oars, are about equally matched. They are of about the same weight, each is concentrated fire, pluck and vigor, each work like a dog in a race, and each is the representation of an accomplished steerer.

STYLES OF ROWING.

The great difference between the two crews is in their respective styles of rowing, and the effect of the two systems is apparent in the development of the men. The Yale men, who row mostly with the arms, (though not so much now as under the tutelage of WILBUR BACON,) are developed greatly there, and also in the muscles of the shoulders, but fall off considerably lower down in the loins and legs. The Harvard stroke, on the other hand, is made by exerting the muscles of the legs and back, and it is in these places that they are mostly developed, while their arms are smaller than those of the Yale men. The Yale men, when they row behind their backs, dip their heads toward their waists, and raise their shoulders. They make a long and sweeping stroke of not more than forty to a minute, and as their oars go forward they scrape the water. When the Harvards row they keep their backs perfectly straight, which brings the weight of the entire body to lean upon the oar. They "feather" quite high above the water, and average about about forty-six strokes a minute. This they claim is the true way to row, and the secret of their success during the last two days. It was taught them by WILLIAM BLAIKIE, and the principle on which the Yale stroke is founded is due to WILLIAM BACON, though the style has been somewhat altered since his time.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

Of the appearance of the men the same correspondent gives the following pen and ink sketches:

PARRY, the stroke, is a large-boned, broad-chested man of about five feet eleven in height. He has light hair, blue eyes, and a red moustache and goatee, and is as straight as an arrow. He is the only member of the crew that will graduate this year, and stands very well in his class, as in fact do all the members of the crew, a proof that devotion to athletic sports does not interfere with intellectual pursuits, as is sometimes supposed. One of the men of the Harvard crew of 1866 took the highest honors in his class, and another one of the crew of 1867 has distinguished himself in the law school, bearing off a prize for an essay on a most difficult legal subject.

COPP has perhaps the finest figure of any man in the crew, and in appearance he and PARRY are very much alike. Both are large-boned, both have wide chests and sloping waists, both have light hair and reddish goatees, and both are very quiet and unassuming men. COPP is between 24 and 25 years old, and has had more experience in boat-racing than any other of the crew.

LEE has more of a "fighting mug" than any of the others, and the color of the hair helps give him a rather sanguinary appearance. He is beautifully developed above, and is as agile as a cat. His age is 23, and, as he is now in the Sophomore class, he will become a most expert oarsman before he leaves the College. In fact, PARRY is the only one of the crew that graduates this year, and it will be substantially the same next year, as will also the Harvards, they only losing RICHARDS.

The giant of the crew is DREW. He is a very dark-complexioned man, with heavy side wiskers and jet black hair. He is a perfect Hercules in shape, and is known as the "Maine lumberman" by the rest of the College. His height is about six feet, his chest is colossal, and his arms gigantic. He is the most ungraceful rower of the crew, but his great strength more than counterbalances his want of beauty.

BUCKLIN seems to be the "weak man" in the crew, if there is any. He is less developed, seemingly, than the others, though he rows well, and has been in the winning crew in several class races. He, like all except DREW, is Saxon in appearance, and his face is the most delicately cut of the lot, and when dressed he is the handsomest.

TERRY is the shortest of the crew, but his chest is probably as broad as any, and his arms are very stout and muscular. He is the best bow oar ever in the College, and we believe is the youngest. He is now in the Sophomore class, and from his youth must improve greatly in the two years of college life to come.

The Record of the Past—The Colors.

In this connection it may not be interesting to glance at the record of time made on Lake Quinsigamond in previous years. In 1859, Harvard made 19:18; Yale, 20:18; and in citizens' regatta the following day, Yale, 19:14; Harvard, 19:16. In 1860, Harvard, 18:53; Yale, 19:5¾; and in citizens' regetta, GERSH BANKER, 18:37; Yale, 19:10. In 1864, Yale made 19:10; Harvard, 19:43½. In 1865, Yale, 18:42½; Harvard, 19:09. In 1866, Harvard, 18:43½; Yale, 19:10. In 1867, Harvard, 18:12½; Yale, 19:25½. In the Freshmen races the time was, in 1860, Harvard, 19:40½; Yale, 20:20. In 1867, Yale, 19:37½; Harvard, 20:06.

In the previous wherry races over the two mile course, the best time has been made by JOSH WARD and WALTER BROWN, who have rowed it in 15:15; MCKIEL's trial in 1865 was 16:54, and in 1867, 15:54. TYLER's time in 1867 was 16:02.

Of the four-oar boats over three mile course, the *Frank Queen* in 1866 made it in 19:41, and the *P. L. Tucker* in 20:20. The "*Quinsigamonds*," time in 1866 was 21:4. The time made in 1864 by the *George J. Brown* was 21 minutes, and by the *George B. McClellan*, 21:3.

The lake is ninety-four feet deep at the place where the mile buoy is placed, which is an unusual depth for a fresh water lake.

The colors to be presented to the winning college crew are an American flag of silk, four feet by three, and a blue silk swallow-tail flag of about the same dimensions, handsomely bordered. On one side of the blue silk flag is a gilt eagle, holding in his beak a streamer with the inscription, "Inter-Collegiate Regatta, Worcester, Mass.," and on the other side of the flag is inscribed, "Lake Quinsigamond, July 24, 1868."

NEW-JERSEY.

Democratic State Convention—Theodore F. Randolph Nominated for Governor—The Presidential Election.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

The delegates appointed by the Democratic electors of the State of New-Jersey, to meet in Convention for the purpose of making nominations for Governor, and seven electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, convened at Taylor's Hotel, in this city, at 12 M. to-day. All the counties in the State, twenty-one in number, were fully represented. The Convention was called to order by Judge NAAR, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and on his motion Hon. LEON ABBETT, of Hudson County, was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. ABBETT, in taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed his belief that the State would roll up a decisive majority on the Democratic side at the coming election. He claimed that all the enthusiasm of the canvas was on the part of the Democracy, and denounced the Radicals as usurpers of power and destroyers of the fundamental principles of Government.

The following named gentlemen were chosen as Secretaries; ALEXANDER M. JOHNSON, E. WINTON and J. K. COLMAN.

The names of the chairmen of the several delegations were then announced and received by the Secretary.

Committees on Organization, Roles, Credential and Resolutions were next selected, each Committee being composed of one member from each delegation.

At this juncture the Convention took a recess for one hour.

At 2:20 the Convention reassembled and received the reports from the various Committees.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, which was adopted:

For President—GERRET S. CANNON, of Burlington. For Vice-Presidents—A. C. Hermann, B. F. F. Hill, J. H. Gaskill, Chas. Satterly, S. M. Rice, F. Lee, A. M. Reynolds, N. F. Stratton, Job Stryker, J. Pickle, A. Rhyne, J. C. Stout, Chas. Butcher, Dr. J. W. Jackson, W. A. Low, John J. Warren, J. S. Newell, J. R. Crane, P. Johnson, Peter Smith and John F. Talmadge. For Secretaries—Dr. S. B. Miller, A. M. Johnson, F. V. L. Disbrow, Thos. Kay and James O'Neil.

The President, on taking the chair, said they had assembled for an important purpose. They were the representatives of the masses of the people of the State of New-Jersey, met to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State. [Applause.] Not only this, but they were fully determined to make that candidate, whomsoever he should be, Governor of the State. [Prolonged applause.] It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that union and harmony should characterize the proceedings of the Convention. The National Convention recently assembled in the City of New-York had done their important work wisely and well. [Applause.] They had laid down a platform of principles upon which every honest and intelligent Democrat could stand, and one that would meet with the full approval of the masses of the people. The President then alluded to the nominees of the General Democratic Convention, and said that the delegation before him had only to emulate the action of that Convention and remember that they were the representation of the people.

The Committee on Rules reported in favor of observing the rules by which previous Conventions had been governed. The report was adopted.

The Convention then adopted resolutions declaring that the State Central Committee shall hereafter be composed of seven members, two of whom shall be nominated by the President, and the others by the majority of the delegates from each Congressional District; also empowering the Central Committee to fill vacancies in their number in case of resignation or death, and making the basis of representation one delegate for every 200 voters, instead of 100 as heretofore.

Col. M. HAMILTON, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Democracy of New-Jersey have again assembled in Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and electors, and expressing the sentiments of the party upon the issues presented for the decision of the people in the coming campaign; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the platform of principles enunciated by the National Convention at New-York.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of New-Jersey upon the spontaneous repudiation of the Republican proposition of last year to strike out the word "white" from the State Constitution, and to establish political equality between the white and black races in this State. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Jersey, accepting the settlement of slavery by the war, and by the consent of the Southern States to the Constitutional Amendment abolishing the institution, do, nevertheless, insist upon the rights of all the States under the Constitution to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, without Congressional interference.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of this State remember with pride and gratitude the gallant services of her volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war, and will faithfully redeem all the pledges made in their behalf.

Resolved, That the representatives of the Democracy this day assembled pledge to the nominee of this Convention their undivided support, believing that their election will redound to the welfare of the State and the prosperity of the country.

The Convention next went into ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result: THEODORE RANDOLPH, of Morris, 195 votes; AMOS ROBBINS, of Middlesex, 189; NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Essex, 130; THEODORE RUNYON, of Essex, 105; HENRY S. LITTLE of Monmouth, 60, and MOSES BIGELOW, of Essex, 19. No choice.

On the second ballot RANDOLPH received 296 votes, the other votes being scattered among the remaining candidates, but before the result was announced several delegations changed their vote in favor of RANDOLPH, and, on motion, that gentleman was declared the nominee by acclamation. The final result of the balloting was received with wild applause, and a committee of Five was appointed to wait upon Mr. RANDOLPH and invite him to visit the Convention.

A vote was then taken for Presidential Electors, which resulted as follows: *Electors at Large*—Peter D. Vroom and Adolph Schalk; *District Electors*—Alfred H. Slape, W. A. Low, James K. Swasey, R. L. Demorest, and J. F. Randolph.

Before the adjournment, Mr. RANDOLPH, the nominee for Governor, entered the hall, and was greeted with rounds of cheers. Order having been restored, he made the following speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am under the deepest obligation to you and to all whom you represent here to-day for this manifestation of your confidence and good will. To be selected as the standard-bearer of any great political party is an honor that may be coveted by the most ambitious of men; but when that honor comes from the great Democratic Party of the country whose history is that of progress, then the honor is largely enhanced, [applause,] and when this honor comes from the people of my native State, with whom my early and later interests, sympathy and associations have been identified, then I am touched in a way that I know all of you will appreciate. The contest is between two great political parties, representing as they do, diverse and antagonistic principles. The issues that will be presented are many and varied, but it seems to me that they are practically reduced to two great issues, the one contained in the name of reconstruction, and the other of finance. The policy of the Republican Party is to depress and degrade our own white race and to elevate the inferior colored race. The Democratic Party believe there is no necessity for reconstruction. As to the financial question, that great man, I had almost said that prominent man of the Republican Party, THADDEUS STEVENS, in the House of Representatives, and Senators MORTON and HENDERSON have fully and emphatically expressed themselves on the subject. These, then, are the two prominent issues, to be constandy kept before the people of our State, and we should not suffer ourselves to be drawn aside by lesser issues. If these issues are fairly placed before the people of New-Jersey I do not believe the patriotic and conservative voters of the State will fail to achieve victory. [Applause.] I believe this political war should be an aggressive one; that the wavering columns of the enemy should be routed and broken, and soon the beautiful autumnal day will come that shall shine upon a country united in fact, and upon a people free indeed. [Prolonged applause.]

At 5 o'clock, after the appointment of a Central Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Dyer's Letter Requesting a Trial by a Court-Martial.

The following is the letter sent by Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, to the Secretary of War:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

SIR: Having learned through the newspapers that Hon. J. M. HOWARD, of the Senate, Chairman of the Select Joint Committee on Ordnance, made a partial report to Congress, charging me with being corruptly interested in supplying ordnance to the Government; with making numerous and costly experiments since the war with arms and projectiles, with a view to my private emolument; with neglecting and misrepresenting useful inventions, and with mutilating and destroying the records of my Department and different arsenals, to conceal my operations, I have the honor, respectfully, but most earnestly, to ask, in justice to myself and to the Government, that I may be brought to trial before a Court-martial, at an early day, on each and all of the offences charged against me in the report of the Select Joint Committee on Ordnance; and that the Committee may be requested to assist in preparing and prosecuting the charges; and inasmuch as the charges against me have been made by a Committee of Congress, and have been given to the public through the Press, I beg, in justice to the Court, to myself, to the army and to the country, that the Court may be composed of officers holding the highest rank in the army, and enjoying the confidence of the country—men whose reputation are so high and so well established, that any verdict which they render will be accepted by the country as just and proper, and not to be questioned.

If the duties of the General commanding the army will allow him to serve as President of the Court, I earnestly ask that he may be appointed to the position; and I ask that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Major-Gens. HALLECK, MEADE, SHERIDAN, THOMAS and HANCOCK may be appointed, with other officers, members of the Court.

I have named these officers because their rank and reputation furnish a guarantee that any verdict which may be rendered by them will be accepted by the country as just, proper and satisfactory.

Conscious of my innocence, I court a fair and full investigation of my official and personal conduct. I seek justice, and ask for nothing more.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

It is understood that the foregoing letter was submitted by the Secretary of War to the President at a Cabinet meeting, and that the Secretary of War addressed a letter to the President of the Senate, requesting that the Joint Select Committee on Ordnance may be directed to prepare and furnish charges against Brevet Major-Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, with a view to his trial by Court-martial.

The Late Allen T. Thompson.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* has the following notice of the death of Rev. ALLEN T. THOMPSON:

"A brief telegraphic message announces the death, on Friday last, of Rev. ALLEN T. THOMPSON, of Hillsboro, Ohio, at Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. THOMPSON was the son of Judge THOMPSON, of Highland County, and grandson of Ex-Gov. ALLEN TRIMBLE. From his earliest childhood he had given evidence of a precocity of intellect that followed him through his short but brilliant career. While even a young man, he had attained the reputation of one of the most eloquent divines in the Methodist Church. The mildew of intemperance, which attacks every age, class and sex, spared not him, even, in his holy calling. Foreseeing the result to himself, and to avoid the sneers of the carper at religion, he resigned his priestly robes, and devoted himself to effecting his thorough recovery, so that, with an earnestness gained by a bitter experience, he could point out and depict with his powerful eloquence the fearful results of intemperance. Mr. THOMPSON had regained this retreat from his enemy, and standing once more on the platform of self-respect, was doing an immense work in the temperance cause. But recently he had addressed a crowded house in Rev. WARD BEECHER's church, in Brooklyn, and had many engagements throughout the East in the same work, when he was stricken down with typhoid pneumonia. His last hours were blessed with the watchful attention of a devoted sister and an idolizing father. His experience and successful overcoming of his temptations by sheer force of resolution, commends itself to every young man. No young man was ever more bitterly tried, and no one has ever come out more refulgent."

Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, &c.

The wonderful cures of these diseases, by using the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, are worthy the attention of all who suffer from these complaints, as this water acts directly on the mucous surfaces with astonishing curative power. The same may be said of Rheumatism and Kidney diseases, including debility and prostration of the vital powers from mental and physical excesses.

Pamphlets giving reliable statements of well-known citizens and Physicians can be had at any of the Druggists' Stores where the Water is for sale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It kills instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES. This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., as it is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

The Public Esteem in Which PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS are held is another proof of their excellence as a tonic. They give sure and speedy relief in Nausea, Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, and all similar complaints.

For sale by all Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

To the Public.

The matters in controversy between the subscribers and the Florence Sewing Machine Company have been adjusted, and agents and customers of that Company need fear no interference with or claim upon them by us.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'T'G CO.,
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
By S. J. GORDON, their Attorney in fact.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MITCHEL—VOORHEES.—In St. Joseph, Mo., on Sunday, July 5, at the residence of Davis Carson, Jr., Esq., by Rev. Henry Ballard, FRED. A. MITCHEL to MARY H. VOORHEES, of this City.

PLUMMER—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, July 21, at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., MYRICK PLUMMER to MARY EMMA TOWNSEND, both of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At No. 319 East 25th-st., on Monday, July 20, after 14 hours illness, ELLEN MARTHA, only child of James and Mary Adams, aged 7 years, 2 months and 11 days.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, July 21, MATTHEW E. BAKER. The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday next at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, EDITH MANDEVILLE, only daughter of Oliver G. and Sara H. Carter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 19 Park-place, Brooklyn.

DUNCKLEE.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, July 17, JOHN F. DUNCKLEE, of Cambridge, Mass.

GILFORD.—On Wednesday, July 22, GEORGE, son of Thomas B. and Sarah Gilford, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 344 Lexington-av., on Friday morning at 11½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday morning, July 22, at the residence of her son, John R. Lewis, No. 301 Henry-st., SARAH, widow of the late Roswell W. Lewis, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. John Rooke, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, July 22, at Buffalo, after a very short illness, JOHN F. LOCKWOOD, of this City.

His funeral will take place at Lithgow, Dutchess County, N. Y., at 3 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst.

MEEKS.—At his Summer residence, Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., of this City, aged 97 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 11 Beach-st. The friends of his sons, John and Joseph W. Meeks, are particularly invited to attend.

PERRY.—On Tuesday, July 21, SAMUEL G. PERRY, aged 46 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 422 West 43d-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

STORM.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 20, GERARDINE WALTON STORM, eldest daughter of the late John G. Storm, and grand-daughter of the late Stephen Storm, of this City, aged 15 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her step-father, Rev. Edmund Guilbert, are invited to attend the funeral Thursday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from the Memorial Church, Tarrytown, without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Trinity Church, New-York, for interment, at 5 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, July 22, FREDERIC W., youngest child of Frederic W. and Adele L. S. Stevens, aged 8 months.

Funeral service at Astoria on Friday at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, are invited to meet with Holland Lodge No. 8, at Chrystal Lodge-room, No. 159 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, to attend the funeral of the late Sir Knight ALEX. V. FRASER, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst., from his late residence, No. 377 State-st., Brooklyn. CHARLES W. SY, Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of the trade and the public is in general is called to the above-named preparation for making that pleasant and healthy Summer beverage known as KNAPP'S CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.

It is put up in 40 cent, 75 cent, and $4 bottles, also in gallon cans at $12, for making 10, 25, 200, and 800 gallons of the Beer. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & Co., No. 362 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PATENT DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, will render water-closets, stables, cow-houses and poultry yards perfectly sweet and healthy, and will protect melons and other plants from the fly and worms. First premium awarded by American Institute, 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out door use. Any one having the use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' GUIDE BOOKS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE containing 100 Maps and Time Tables of all the Railways. Price 25 cents.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

APPLETONS' SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE—Giving a short account of the most important localities, routes of travel, and expense. With Map. Price $2.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES AND CANADA. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated with Maps. $2.

APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with descriptions of California and the Territories. With numerous Maps. Price $4.

APPLETONS' SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. Price $2.

Either of the above mailed, free of expense, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

SEE "THE REVOLUTION" OF TO-DAY.

CONTENTS.

WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES; RIGHTS OF WOMAN, by Mary WOLSTONCRAFT; JUSTICE OF OUR LABOR SYSTEMS; OUR JAILS AND OUR PRISONS; THE GRAVE OF THE BILLION, from the French; LETTER FROM MR. TRAIN; FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, rich and spicy, &c.

For sale at all the news stands, and at the office, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 20, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

St. Louis and its Development—Address by Col. Myron Coloney at the Produce Exchange—Inauguration of Trade Direct with New-York.

At 1 o'clock, after the close of business at the Produce Exchange on Tuesday, the members assembled to hear an address by Col. MYRON COLONEY, of St. Louis, financial and commercial editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, upon the trade of that city. Col. COLONEY was introduced by Mr. EDWARD HINCKEN, and proceeded to state that it was not his purpose in lauding St. Louis to detract from the great results Chicago had achieved as a grain-shipping port; but that the attention of New-York merchants should now be given to a greater extent to St. Louis than hitherto. Plows are now stirring soils in the West that have lain fallow since the creation. St. Louis lies at the confluence of the two mightiest streams on the North American continent, and can easily transport her produce down the Mississippi to New-Orleans and thence to New-York by sea, or by means of canals and the great lakes. Bulk need be broken but once on each route, at New-Orleans and at Buffalo. Produce from Chicago requires twenty-eight days for transportation to New-York, from St. Louis only sixteen. The expense from Chicago is 28 cents a bushel for freight, from St. Louis only 22 cents. New fields for the cultivation of grain are constantly opening in the West. St. Louis formerly shipped grain to Kansas. She now receives enormous quantities from there. Immense quantities also are received from Nebraska and Dakotah, every corner of which is being penetrated by emigrants, who will soon largely forward grain. The Cherokee Nation is among the trading tributaries of St. Louis, and the new railroads to West and Southwest Missouri receive immense produce freights. St. Louis has tried Liverpool as a port for shipment, but prefers New-York. The old-fashioned and heavy charges of Liverpool commission houses eat too much into profits. The vast plain called the Great American Desert has been found to be very fertile, and has water at a depth of only fifteen feet. In three years' time, millions of acres will be there in wheat, and the two Pacific Railroads, building at the rate of a mile a day, will soon bring that immense region in communication with St. Louis. Great facilities for the shipment of grain have been created in St. Louis within the past eleven months. One elevator there will hold 700,000 bushels, another 200,000. A barge line exists in which one steamer can draw barges containing 200,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 barrels of flour. The old steamboat freight was $1 20 a barrel for flour. By barges it is only 15c., and the steamboat business is consequently much broken up on the Mississippi. A Mr. HIGBEE is building an immense elevator near Algiers for the transhipment of grain to New-York ships and steamers. The grain will be blown by fans and cooled, that it may not be shipped in a heated condition. The speaker requested New York merchants not to recognize Chicago as alone the great grain-shipping city, but to give some attention to St. Louis. Before the war the latter city did a profitable business in supplying the planters of the South, and did not care to ship grain. The Southern business is, however, now destroyed. The planters are poor, and Northern storekeepers, who have lately spread themselves through every neighborhood, and who buy in New-York and Boston, are supplying their needs. Cromwell's and the Merchants' Line of steamers, plying between New-York and New-Orleans, have promised the St. Louis shippers every facility within their power. They will arrange their holds for the reception of grain, and will take it from the elevator at Algiers. Col. COLONEY observed that no St. Louis telegram was to be seen on the bulletin board of the New-York Produce Exchange. St. Louis received from thirty to forty thousand bushels of grain a day, and she should certainly be entitled to daily telegraphic communication. New-Orleans, through asking extravagant port dues upon shipments from the elevator Mr. HIGBEE at first proposed erecting there, had caused that gentleman to build it at Algiers. The narrowness of her municipal government has also caused a company to undertake a short route from the Mississippi to Mobile by continuing a bayou by a short canal to that point. The speaker urged the New-York Emigration Society to divert as many German immigrants as possible to the South. He spoke of the immense business arising in market gardening near New-Orleans for the supply of early vegetables to St. Louis and adjacent cities.

As Col. COLONEY closed his address, Mr. EDWARD HILL, an old and esteemed member of the Produce Exchange, urged attention to the suggestions of that gentleman, and remarked that the first tow barge in this City laid at the foot of Broad-street in 1824.

Mr. L. ROBERTS then read the following series of resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That the members of the Produce Exchange of New-York City notice with pleasure the efforts making by the energetic business men of St. Louis to develop, to a greater degree than has ever been done, the magnificent resources of their city and State and the great Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Resolved, That we view with much satisfaction the efforts making by St. Louis merchants and business men to reduce, by increased facilities for handling grain in bulk, the cost of its transportation to the seaboard cities, and cordially pledge our influence and coöperation with ships, warehouses and money to still further reduce this expense.

Resolved, That we have faith in the statement that with increased facilities the natural water route down the navigable rivers and *via* the Gulf, will prove to be one of the favorite routes for the grain of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys to take on its way to the markets of the world.

Resolved, That in her endeavors to become one of the great grain-shipping cities of the continent, we heartily extend the hand of welcome to St. Louis, and urge her to persevere in the determination, and that we recommend a daily telegraphic report of her markets, receipts and shipments, be taken by this Exchange, and placed upon our bulletin board.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Exchange be tendered to Col. COLONEY for the information afforded us, and for his earnestness and energy on behalf of St. Louis and the interests of the West generally.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—The thirty-third annual Commencement of this institution will be held on Wednesday, July 29. Besides the orations of the graduating class, the candidates for the Master's Degree will be represented by two orators—Rev. JAS. ROBERTS and W. S. MCCLEAN, Esq., the former from the Franklin and the latter from the Washington Literary Society. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK will preside at the Commencement dinner, given by the ladies of Easton, Penn., to the alumni and other friends of the College. Tuesday morning, July 28, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Examiners from the Pardee Scientific Course hold their meetings, and the reunions of the Franklin and Washington Literary Societies take place in their respective halls. The Society of the Alumni meets in the afternoon, and Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Ex-Speaker of Congress, delivers the annual oration in the evening.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3.
INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.
Rate, Six per Cent., free of tax.
5 cents to $10,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO, FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 22, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115	115¼	5-20 C., '67	109⅜	109½
Coupon, 1881	115¼	115⅜	5-20 C., '68	109⅜	109½
5-20 Reg., 1862	109¾	109⅞	10-40 Registered	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅛	114⅜	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	143	143⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅛	112⅜	July, 7.30	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July	109⅛	109¼			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 22, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER, SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors,
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.
The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.
Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.
Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.
OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.
By order of the Board.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS,
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1868, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900: SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
For sale, $150,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.
These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.
KETCHAM & CLARK, Bankers, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

IOWA COUNTY BONDS.
Highest market price paid for Bonds of principal counties in State of Iowa. Ninety cents flat paid for Bonds of Rock Island County, State of Illinois, by
SARGENT & FISKE, Bankers,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT, FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 27 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.
The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.
Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.
Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

THOS. C. POST, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner of Deeds, No. 80 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, New-York. Prompt attention given.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	130,233 38
NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868	$330,233 38

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868	64,762 22
Total	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1868.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.
The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same to be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. IN cash, free of United States Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this Company from the earnings of the current fiscal year, on the 15th day of August next.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 17th prox. at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INS. CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX GABRIEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID SCHWARTZ, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. PARKE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. OLDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEIN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by said Samuel Stein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Lee Horton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. DINSMORE, bankrupt.—No. 1,103.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Dinsmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. HOLCOMB and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Holcomb and George P. Holcomb, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Spencer D. Schuyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.
jy23-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. BEVERIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James B. Beveridge, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 21, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy23-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC CARPENTER, a Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said Bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of OSCAR W. STERL, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oscar W. Sterl, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
jy9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SACHARIA RODE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sacharia Rode, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
jy9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernard Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
jy9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SILAS SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Silas Seymour, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who was, to wit, on the 5th day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of June, 1868.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.
jy9-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON N. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simeon N. Drake, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, ARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leopold Buxbaum, Aron Buxbaum and Seligman Oppenheimer, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTHA L. KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Martha L. King, of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, before said Court sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by J. Ogden Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.
jy23-law3wTh GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,296.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. STOKES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Stokes, in the village of Yonkers, County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURICE BENDIX, CAROLINE M. REICHMAN, and RUDOLPH REICHMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts and of each of them, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; (and who composed the firm of C. M. Reichman & Co.,) and who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868.
MOSES S. HERMAN, No. 121 Chambers-st., New-York City.
jy23-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATTHEW HASBROUCK, of the town of Marbletown, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Matthew Hasbrouck, of the town of Marbletown, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., July 14, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.
jy16-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JULIUS L. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius L. Adams, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO P. MANN, Assignee, New-York.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VAN KEUREN, of Kingston, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Van Keuren, of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, July 14, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.
jy16-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles P. H. Ripley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
jy16-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Wiley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
jy23-law3wTh

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT—GOOD NEWS FOR all. Never failing. Mrs. S. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest Business and Medical Clairvoyant known. She tells past, present and future. Has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages. Shows likeness and tells his name. Lucky numbers. Fee 50 cents to $1. Gents not admitted. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED clairvoyant, can be consulted on all subjects, sickness, theft, names, numbers, marriages, &c. 371 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, July 21, in going from the Tremont Depot to Garden-st., Mott Haven, the sum of $1,800 in National Bank bills. The finder will receive the above reward by delivering the money to MARIA M. TABELE, corner Garden-st. and Boston-road, Mott Haven.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines to cure. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed or no pay.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—DEBILITY cured by Dr. POWERS' LIFE ELIXIR. Recommended to all contemplating marriage. Success certain. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. KING'S FRIENDS, FROM CALIFORNIA, New-Orleans and Washington, can consult him in person or by letter at No. 60 East 9th-st., near Broadway. Office open 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and would go a short distance in the country, and only parts with her in consequence of closing up the house for the season. Call or address for two days at No. 16 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation to do the work of a small family, or would go with a family to Europe; understands German; best of reference. Call at No. 138 Attorney-st., one pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game; good pastry and bread baker; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker to go to the country for the Summer; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine: four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a thoroughly competent person; is a perfect hairdresser and dressmaker; also does up ladies' fine laces; City reference. Address F. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country or a private boarding house; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl, to do cooking or general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, young girls for chamberwork, nurses, housework, &c., country or City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and assist in chamberwork, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 590 8th av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, TIDY and respectable girl as a chambermaid and waitress; or is willing to do general housework for a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 161 Perry-st., first floor, front room, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 35 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; has no objections to go in the country; best of City references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as laundress or chambermaid; country preferred; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; either City or country; has best of City references. No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to mind children and sew, or to do light housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 West 30th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the general housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WORK by the day or week. Call at No. 392 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOman to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Apply at No. 74 Oliver-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER houses, farmers and others in want of capable and well recommended male and female help, will find a full supply, for every kind of work, constantly on hand at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MRS. GREEN, NO. 103 EAST 28TH-st., (old No. 50,) continues to supply families with reliable servants. She can be addressed by mail. Cooks wanted immediately.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN man servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, without children, a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best references as to character and capabilities. Apply to J. M., at Buist's Nursery, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a very respectable married man; fifteen years' references; fully understands the care of horses and harness, and in all a first-class driver. Call or address by note F. W., No. 43 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country by a smart, willing, sober and industrious young man, (single;) can produce first-class character from last employer. Address J. S. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands the business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a man who has a practical knowledge of his business in both branches and can take management of truck farm to raise for market. Address GARDENER, Eiting's seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 250 4th-av., in the drug store, corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman, groom or valet; either town or country. Can be seen at No. 115 East 22d-st. J. B.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH ONE child, a situation as gardener; understands it in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Address W. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman or to drive a wagon; willing to make himself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 162 Rivington, corner of Clinton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business; City and country references. Address B. M. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD WAITRESSES AND chambermaids and waitresses; also a good cook and good laundress, all for the City; also all first-class servants, City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WAITER best City references required. Apply to-morrow (Thursday) between 8½ and 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 29 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT WANTED—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 5 ST. Marks-place, between 1 and 2.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.
Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, new styles, this day; great bargains; bonnets at half price; real lace bonnets $15, worth $30. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO FILL A VACANcy, caused by death, in a safe, well-established and most promising publishing and stationery business; great inducements offered to a good man. $15,000 required. Address or apply to H. A., with Babbit Bros., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STATIONERY AND law blank store, circulating library attached; rent low; four years' lease; seven years established; situated No. 28 Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn. Call between 12 and 1 or between 6 and 9 o'clock P. M.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED WITH $10,000 capital to join a party with equal amount, now doing a large cash coal trade; object to extend the business. Address, with real name and residence, COAL, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price per dozen $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade; State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 25th July, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2

Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO. With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA........July 25 | BRITANNIA........Aug. 15
COLUMBIA.....Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA........Aug. 22
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8 | EUROPA........Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO........July 23 | PALMYRA........Aug. 13
TARIFA........July 30 | MALTA........Aug. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: Cabin......$80 Gold. Steerage......$30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, July 25. Passengers required to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, July 28
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)...TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS. July 25. ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES......Aug. 8. NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR......Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD. First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. JULY 24.—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——. Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA. By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on FRIDAY, July 24. Per cubic foot, 80 cents: per pound, 1½ cents. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon. AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA. AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE, FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE. Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions. Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROMWELL, commanding, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 78 William-st. The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Aug. 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 162 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree. 9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree. 3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. 4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree. 6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations. All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY, (finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE. Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M. On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION. On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry: 7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. 8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations. 10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. 3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations. 4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis. 5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations. 5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West. 6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change. 8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West. Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line. 11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. 11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga. 3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached. 4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays. 11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany. A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st. Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK, Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38. W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE.—Old No. 15, Rue Scribe—Nos. 19 & 21. The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment. Mr. Polonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues beforementioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE,

FOR BOSTON, from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE, In the Grandest Boats in the world. TO BOSTON......$1 00. Meals 50 cents. Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION. A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE. To Boston, first class......$1 00. To Providence, first class......50. The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily. Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains. Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City. Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY. NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES. The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET. Fare to Boston (Cabin)......$1 00. Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 3/8 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 20th, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 7 A. M.
Friday, 24th, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 23d, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 24th, 11 A. M.
	Saturday, 25th, 6:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL, leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms. ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850. Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st. Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES. CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 658 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. R., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE CAN BE had near Bedford Station, Harlem Railroad; good rooms and good table. Address A. M. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN LAfayette, N. J. References exchanged. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL GOOD rooms through changes; also for August. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT "RUTHERFORD PARK," ON THE PASSAIC RIVER. VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE, NINE MILES (40 MINUTES) FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. On the Erie Railway. For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York. Or of D. B. CULVER, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 18 ACRES OF LAND ON the west bank of the Hudson River, near Nyack, 25 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; about 500 feet river front, good boating, fishing and bathing. The scenery is among the most beautiful on the river. On the premises is a large French-roof mansion, two neat cottages, (one furnished,) stable and outbuildings; land good and under cultivation, and an abundance of fruit. There are several splendid building sites on the property. For scenery, health and convenience to New-York, this is one of the most desirable places on the river. Price, with furniture, stock, &c., complete, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS than value, an elegant residence at Bergen Point, twenty-five minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New Jersey, situated on river road, near steamboat landing, large three-story mansion, containing 15 rooms, very complete outbuildings; grounds comprise 4 acres, beautifully situated on a prominent corner, with fine lawns and shade; good garden and great abundance of fruit; fine water view. Price $30,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES choice ridge land, five miles of Peekskill, overlooking Lake Mohegan, and seven miles from Lake Mahopac; plenty of fruit of all kinds, well watered, and a splendid grass farm; schools and churches near the farm; house and outbuildings in good order. Apply to S. INGERSOLL, No. 85 Beaver-st., New-York, or J. M. PRICE, Hudson-st., near Canal.

SOUTH ORANGE N. J.—HANDSOME COUNtry residence for sale.—New frame French-roof house, 35x37; all modern improvements; verandahs, 35 x7, front and rear; three acres of land; barn and outbuildings; well 60 feet through rock; extensive view; one hour from New-York. Apply to LEMUEL FREEMAN, on the premises, or to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

AT MILBURN—NEAR THE DEPOT, ONE hour by Morris and Essex Railroad, a desirable country place; eight acres of land, laid out with the greatest care; fine crops and abundant fruit; well fenced and watered; house in nice order; contains eight rooms; good barn, stable, &c. Price $7,500; terms easy. JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A fine country seat and stock farm, with private half-mile track thereon, near one of the most beautiful and enterprising villages in Northern New-York, will be sold at low figures. S. K. STOW & SON, No. 205 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SING SING, A desirable residence, pleasantly located; house contains nineteen rooms; abundance of fruit; commanding good view of river; possession immediately. For particulars apply to A. W. W. MILLER, No. 675 Broadway, or Mrs. SOFIELD, Waller-av., Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE best dairy farms in Orange County; 130 acres; good buildings, fruit, &c. Terms easy. T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A LARGE house; well located; new and conveniently arranged; hot and cold water, &c.; price $13,000. Apply Box No. 48 Post Office, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LOT, 28 FEET BY 110, ON WILliam-st., near West-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire at No. 421½ Broadway, in the cigar store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 23d st., four-story h. s. brick......$30,000
West 55th-st., four-story h. s. b. s......31,000
West 52d-st., four-story h. s. b. s......32,000
West 30th-st., three-story h. s. brick......18,500
West 45th-st., four-story h. s. b. s......55,000
West 14th-st., four-story E. b. b. s......45,000
West 14th-st., four-story h. s. brick......28,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—25 FEET north of 67th-st., on east side of Madison-av.; and one lot 25 feet north of 67th-st., on west side of Madison-av. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WEST 39TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV., FURNished house for sale; superior house and furniture, with immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished house for sale, in perfect order, with immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—LEASE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a well established hotel for sale; location central, near Broadway. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A handsome three-story (high-stoop) brown-stone private dwelling in Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs.; all the modern improvements and in complete order; house, 22x45; lot, 22x100; price, $20,000; terms easy. Apply to D. R. CUTLIP, No. 67 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VILLA WITH ten rooms and one half acre of garden and lawn, on the salt water, near the terminus of the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad. Bathing house attached; adjoins the country seat of Barney Williams, Esq. For further particulars apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 54 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORDham; surrounded by old shade trees; delightfully comfortable in Summer or Winter; near the depot. Apply to H. E. PEASE, No. 31 Pine-st., (basement) or on the premises, opposite D. Valentine's store, King's Bridge Road.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE, STONINGTON, CONN. This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers. Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON HUDSON. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE," WESTERLY, R. I.

This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors. The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor. WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany. Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.) CHARLES L. BEACH.

CARRIER'S PORTABLE FLY AND MUSQUITO NETS, Used on any bed or crib and carried in a carpet-bag. A very useful net during the day as a protection against flies where there are children or invalids. Call and see them, or send for a circular. AGENTS, No. 56 Murray-st.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Beautiful and healthy Summer resort; pure mountain air, fine fishing, &c.; no musquitoes; stages meet the 10 A. M. train daily. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPING—A QUIET, RETIRED, middle-aged couple without children, feel desirous of procuring two unfurnished rooms for the purpose, and believing there are many private families who feel that they would like to reduce expenses, and having more room than they use, this method is taken to bring about the above result; unexceptionable references given and required. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 108 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON-STS., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 12 M., THURSDAY, July 23, 1868. 500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. 1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* 50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels full head-lined. Bids for sugar to be made duty paid. *The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.* C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. Brig. Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND. On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next. TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years. For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[OFFICIAL.] No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. JULY 1, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RESTAURANT AT PUBLIC AUCTION. —HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st., the well-known restaurant known as the "Waverly," doing a good business, consisting of all the bar and dining-room fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c., affording an excellent opportunity for embarking in a safe and profitable business, including the Excise License, which expires 1st of May, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer VIRGIN. Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating. For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings now occupying parts of the road or public drive lately laid out between 59th-st. and 155th-st., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 9 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, July 29th inst., and on the following days. For catalogues and particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the Museum (Old Arsenal) Central Park. ANDREW H. GREEN, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1868. Comptroller of the Park.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 93 boxes fresh Sicily lemons. 144 cases fresh Sicily lemons, landing. Also, 400 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, balance cargo bark *Guitia.*

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Regular weekly sale good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, china, plated and glass ware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic,* her tackle, apparel, &c. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858. The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trusteee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at one of the most lovely locations on Washington Heights, possessing all the advantages of remote country life, and within forty minutes of down-town by Hudson River Railroad, steamboat, or carriage. Apply at 146th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

BOARDING.—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, modern improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family. Apply at No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST. HAVING CHANGED hands, has been painted, papered and put in complete order. Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and gentlemen, may now be secured. References exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 34 CLINTON-PLACE.—THIS HOUSE has just been thoroughly renovated, and is in perfect order; suites and single rooms, with first-class board, can now be had; reference required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board for two, only $14 and $16 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor to let, with board for single or married gentlemen, in a New-England family; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 36 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, CORNER 2D-AV.—To let, with board, two large rooms partially furnished. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 37 Clinton-place.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A CHOICE OF handsome rooms, with board, low for the Summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY......Lessee and Manager

RENEWED TRIUMPH OF OPERA BOUFFE BARBE BLEUE. ANOTHER MARKED AND UNWAVERING TRIUMPH. BATEMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, BARBE BLEUE. GRAND AND ABSOLUTE SUCCESS of Artists and Opera, of Mise en Scene and Music, of Costumes and Chorus, of Orchestra and Auxiliaries. SUPERB BALLET IN FOUR ACT, By JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN TROUPE. FOURTH PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, 1868. OFFENBACH'S BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, in submitting the following cast to the public on Monday evening, was fortunate enough to win the entire approbation of an immense audience, and the heartiest indorsement of the New-York Press. Such a company, it is conceded, has not before been heard here, and in point of general excellence cannot be surpassed elsewhere. It is capable of imparting the fullest interpretation to Offenbach's genial inspirations, and especially to a work like "Blue Beard," which requires fine voices and the best of ensembles.

BARBE BLEUE. OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.

MLLE. IRMA......as......BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE......as......PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS......as......QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MONS. AUJAC......as......BARBE BLEUE
MONS. DARDIGNAC......as......PRINCE SAPHIR
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL......as......COUNT OSCAR
MONS. DUCHESNE......as......POPOLANI
MONS. FRANCIS......as......KING BOBECHE
MONS. EDGARD......as......ALVAREZ

GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES, selected with especial care and thoroughly drilled. FULL ORCHESTRA. Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S. SEVENTH WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE. WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP, "THE COUNCIL OF WAR," BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also, "TAKING THE OATH," "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," "ONE MORE SHOT." $15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24. Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st., Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau, To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who want positions; To transact Educational business of all kinds. All seekin Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. See circulars.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, wishes to find a position as governess; references exchanged. Address No. 7 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (20th week.)

Delightful Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Ceaseless Fun, Great Skating.	G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.	Matchless Dancing, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI. Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in their matchless champion Military LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT. HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23. BENEFIT OF MR. B. A. BAKER (Stage Manager.) BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT. GUY MANNERING. POWERFUL CAST—ORIGINAL MUSIC. To conclude with BETSEY BAKER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents. SEVENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. LAST NIGHTS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. FAREWELL FLASH OF LIGHTNING SATURDAY. The lessee has the pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished artists, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS, who will shortly appear in a romantic drama, entitled TRODDEN DOWN.

BOWERY THEATRE. Change—Butler's Pantomime Troupe—SEIGE OF TROY, GOOD NIGHT'S REST, MILLER AND MEN, SCHOOLMASTER.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE, 14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music. EUGENE'S AFRICAN BALLET TROUPE. LOVE AMONG THE ROSES. Joe Emmett, the great Western Dutchman; Unsworth, Eph Horn, Nelse Seymour. Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Bryants' Minstrels the great family resort.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 23, at 8, SEVENTIETH GRAND CONCERT. PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Central Park Garden"......Thomas
2. Overture, "Favorita"......Donizetti
3. Waltz, "Schoenbruner"......Lanner
4. Finale, "Nabucco"......Verdi
5. Overture, "Bride of Messina"......Schuman
6. Air d'Eglise, (composed 1667)......Stradella
7. Polka, "Tanz Regulator"......
   Polka, schnell, "Galopin"......Strauss
8. Scene de Ballet, "Prophet"......Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Pique Dame"......Suppe
10. Romanze, for flute and French horn, "L'Eclair"......Halevy
    Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.
11. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"......Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"......Offenbach

CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS. NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA. For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 23 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BOOSEY'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR. PRICE 50 CENTS. The best, largest and cheapest ever published; 40 pages, large music size. "Contains all the rudiments and usual instructions besides many pretty pieces that beginners can easily learn."—*New-York Herald.* To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. BOOSEY'S Tutors and Studies for all instruments, 50 cents each. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S Cheap Musical Publications free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, agraffe treble, finest and cheapest instrument in the City; two used a short time at half price. Apply at No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

A FINE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. "THE MAIL:" A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*. The newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, is now published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of threepence per copy, as heretofore, or 8d. a week, post free. The days of publication will be TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies. Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through newspaper agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House-square, London.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 39 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President. H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel. NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector. Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868. AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix. Th19-law6mTh*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE LAWful creditors of M. J. N. HASKIN, deceased, late of the City of New-York, will please take notice that provision was made in the last will and testament of his wife for the partial liquidation of said indebtedness. Information can be had by addressing the subscribers at Spring Mills, N. Y.—May 25, 1868. J. B. ROBBINS, G. G. COLVIN, Administrators. jell-law6wTh*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.

BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents. WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana on July 18, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser J. B. SANFORD will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our letters and newspapers.

CUBA.

Anti-American Sentiment—Cholera and Yellow Fever—Lottery Revenues—Suicide.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

A short time ago four mulatto men arrived here from New-Orleans, having been previously engaged by a planter to perform some masonry work upon his estate. They were permitted to land, and proceeded to the plantation. Soon afterward, and probably on account of some irregularity in the landing permit, they were ordered by the Captain-General to leave the island, the laws being strictly prohibitory of the immigration of negroes or mulattoes. The employer of the men in question appealed to the United States Consul, who declined to decide the question as to whether or not they are citizens of the United States, or to intervene in the matter, the men having in lieu of passports certificates from the Mayor of New-Orleans to the effect that they were residents of that city, &c. They are still in this city awaiting the final action of the Government.

THE CHOLERA.

During several days past the cholera has been decreasing, and the panic produced by its sudden and fierce attack has passed away. The worst form of yellow fever, however, has made its appearance in this city, and also in the suburbs. As yet it cannot be said to be epidemic, but the cases are unusually fatal, and some natives of the island have fallen a prey to the disease.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

No stranger visiting this city can fail to become aware of the existence of this institution. The drawings are had every sixteen or seventeen days, and the *billeteros* (venders of tickets) infest all the principal streets and places of resort. Almost all strangers are tempted to try their fortunes, but a few experiments generally serve to convince them that the chances are very much against anyone who "plays"—as they term it here. The institution is undoubtedly demoralizing, as it has been found to be in other countries. Many of the poor people—and especially the negroes, spend all they can earn or steal in buying tickets. And of those who are fortunate enough to win anything, few apply their gains to any good use. From an official statement just published, it appears that the revenue derived by the Government from the lottery, during the fiscal year ending June 30, was $2,739,288—about $1,854 less than that of the preceding year.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

On the 26th ult. a girl of twelve years of age committed suicide near the town of Bayoma, by hanging herself from the branch of a tree. No cause is assigned for the act. The example of the Chinese coolies, who put an end to their lives, and frequently by hanging—upon very slight provocation—may have influenced this child. QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

The Mazatlan Difficulty—Particulars of the Blockade—Correspondence Between Commander Bridge of the Chanticleer and Gen. Corona—Orders of Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Great anxiety has reigned throughout the Republic since the first rumors of the difficulty between the authorities of the port of Mazatlan and the Commander of an English war-steamer. The official documents which the Government has published, although they show that the threat of bombardment will not be verified, far from calming the public mind have caused true indignation at seeing to what point the insolent pretensions of the British Navy will reach. The cause of the difficulty was the endeavoring to smuggle some $368 on board the English war-steamer *Chanticleer*, by one of its officers. The Commander, Mr. WILLIAM W. BRIDGE, claims that the fiscal laws of Mexico have no power over those who wear the English uniform, and that even though they take on board secretly such objects as should only go through by the permission of proper authorities, they should not be confiscated. He claims that on the 16th, Mr. WALLACE, Purser of the *Chanticleer*, was insulted by one of the Custom House officers of Mazatlan, who confiscated $368 which he had in his purse, the insult consisting in said Purser being searched, and that he himself was also insulted on the wharf by some one, who spoke English, telling him he had no business to interfere with the Custom House or its employes, and concludes by commanding the money retained to be returned. This gave rise to the following correspondence between Gen. CORONA, of the Fourth Military Division and Commander BRIDGE:

H. B. M. WAR STEAMER "CHANTICLEER," MAZATLAN, June 17, 1868.

SIR: As the ranking officer of Her Britannic Majesty on the western coast of Mexico, I have to bring to your notice the following insult against an official of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Chanticleer* by the authorities of the Custom House of this city, and also the detention of $368 pertaining to Her Majesty the Queen of England, a permission having been conceded beforehand by the Custom House officers to pass this amount. The 16th of this month Mr. WALLACE, Purser of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Chanticleer*, received from Mr. FUHRKEN, $636 for account of Her Britannic Majesty's service, and procured official permission to land it. A part was spent on land in pay for provisions which I had ordered. On reaching the wharf with me he was sent to the Custom House and commanded to exhibit what money he had with him, and he showed the remainder of the $636 which he had received from Mr. FUHRKEN. Upon being asked if he had more, he answered no; but afterward replied he had a little of his own, which he showed, and it was returned. After having shown all the money, and asserted that he had no more, he was searched, and notwithstanding the permit which he carried the money was retained by the Custom House officials. I submit this question to your notice, and beg you will order the return of the money.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, WM. H. BRIDGE.

To this communication Gen. CORONA replied as follows:

MAZATLAN, June 18, 1868.

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday in which you place before my notice the occurrence of day before yesterday. In reply I have the honor to say to you that this is a matter not pertaining to my office, but according to the laws of the Mexican Republic it falls within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities to whom it will be requisite for you to appeal for information, which they will duly and readily impart conformable to the laws.

Sincerely yours, RAMON CORONA.

Gen. CORONA received on the same day, from the British commander, the following:

MAZATLAN, June 18, 1868.

SIR: I have received your note of this date in which you state it is not within the province of your command to order the restitution of the money forcibly taken from one of my officers. You should know that it is not the custom in cases of insult and robbery, committed by officials of any Government upon the officers or property of the Government of another nation, to arrange such matters by a local court, and it is my opinion that the urgency of the case of which I have given you notice has hardly met with the consideration on your part that it merited, and I feel it my duty to announce to you if the money is not returned to this vessel to-morrow, June 19, I shall take measures to revenge the insult shown me. Your most obedient servant, WM. H. BRIDGE.

To the above Gen. CORONA answered that he had considered the matter well, and found no reason to change his previous opinion on the subject. To which Commander BRIDGE replied:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, manifesting that you saw no reason for a change in your decision in regard to the returning of the money referred to. The question of the insult to one of my officials as well as myself, you entirely ignore. I wish to give you to understand a still greater insult perpetrated against me yesterday evening, and beg you will give me an explanation of it. Yesterday, upon arriving at the wharf, to return to my vessel, I was detained by a guard of three men, and ordered to the Custom House, where, upon entering an unoccupied room, I was pushed about in a most gross and insulting manner, and both myself and an official accompanying me outrageously searched. This insult was perpetrated without even the presence of an official or a word to explain it. Without comments upon this, I ask complete and immediate satisfaction; first, for the gross insult shown me and through me the Government of Great Britain; second, that the official who ordered the insult be sent on board this vessel and punished at once to my satisfaction; third, the payment of the money taken from my officer on the 16th, and satisfaction for the insult shown him. If these requests are not attended to within twenty-four hours, I will take necessary measures to repulse the insult referred to, and cause the uniform of Her British Majesty to be respected. Your most obedient servant, W. H. BRIDGE.

MAZATLAN, June 19, 1868.

SIR: I understand that the lack of knowledge on your part of the ——— of the employes of the Republic in the distinct branches in which the administration is divided is the cause of your error in referring to me, believing that I am the superior of said employes. To do away with this error, and that you use your rights in accordance with the laws, I manifest to you that I am Chief of the Fourth Division of the Mexican Army, which happens to be at present in the State of Sinaloa fulfilling a special commission of the President of the Republic, and that none of the officials of my division had anything to do with that of which you complain, either directly or indirectly. Had such been the case, I should have considered it my duty to have interfered, but as the matter stands, it does not pertain to me. Out of politeness, and that you may know the course to pursue, I will say that you should direct your complaints to the Administrator, FRANCISCO SEPULVEDA, and if he does not show you justice, to the tribunals or National Government. From the above explanations, I hope you will be persuaded that I am not the proper authority to whom you should refer, and that my character of General-in-Chief does not authorize me to indemnify myself with questions foreign to my military duties.

Yours, &c., RAMON CORONA.

But this reply did not satisfy Commander BRIDGE, who replied that as it was impossible to obtain satisfaction from the highest Mexican authorities for the insults offered him by the Government of Mazatlan, he must adopt other means, adding:

From noon of to-day, June 20, 1868, I will blockade the port of Mazatlan and capture any Mexican vessels attempting to leave or enter the port; and if any resistance is made, and my remonstrances contained in my communication, No. 3, are not attended to within 48 hours, I will adopt still stronger means to chastise the insolence committed, as I may see fit. If the method which I intend to adopt does not affect you, as your last communication gives me to understand, perhaps you will do me the honor to communicate my intentions to those interested. Your obedient servant, W. H. B.

Finally, the concluding reply of Gen. CORONA to Commander BRIDGE contains the following passage:

"Consequent with the principle which I have taken as a rule in this affair, I decline serving you as messenger to communicate to parties interested, referred to in your last communication, your intentions."

On the 20th the employes of the Custom House found near the principal door a board upon which was written:

JUNE 20, 1868.

To the Inhabitants of Mazatlan:

In consequence of gross insults having been committed against the commander and other officers of Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer *Chanticleer* by the authorities of Mazatlan, and having been denied satisfaction for these insults, be it known, that from noon of to-day, June 20, 1868, the port of Mazatlan will be blockaded, and any Mexican vessel attempting to leave the bay will be immediately captured. The English flag displayed from the mainmast of Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer *Chanticleer* and the firing of a gun will announce to the inhabitants to put themselves in safety.

Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer, highest official of Her Britannic Majesty on the western coast of Mexico.

Matters being in this state at 5:30 o'clock of the same evening, the *Chanticleer* sent out four armed boats, which went in a line toward the wharf until in front of the Custom House, when they stopped a short distance from it. Gen. CORONA, in anticipation of this, had placed outside the Custom House three pieces of artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. ADOLPH RIESTRA, supported by 200 men. The chief made a brief and eloquent address to his soldiers, and while they were making all preparations for the indicated hostilities, the English boats suddenly turned about and returned to the *Chanticleer*. On the 22d Gen. CORONA received the following from the United States Consul:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAZATLAN, June 22, 1868.

Gen. D. Ramon Corona:

SIR: Together with the English and Prussian Consuls I directed a note to Capt. BRIDGE, of Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer *Chanticleer*, telling him that this was an undefended city, and that a bombardment would cause great loss of life and property, and we hoped that he would ask reparation in a more gentle manner. In answer the Captain said he would abstain from bombarding the public edifices only on condition of receiving no fresh insults, but that he would continue the blockade until reparation was given him, or he received orders from the Admiral. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, ISAAC LIPSSON, United States Consul.

Although Capt. BRIDGE qualifies the first proceeding with himself and officer as an insult, he does not deem it sufficiently clear and demonstrated to be an actual offence, for in his first notes he merely demands the restoration of the money, without expressing a wish for any other satisfaction. By no means would it be just for the authorities of the Republic to concede to the command of Capt. BRIDGE that the employes who offended him on the 18th of June should be delivered to him on board his vessel, and chastised to his satisfaction. Neither can it appear just or conformable to the laws of nations that the Commander of the *Chanticleer* should, upon his own authority, blockade the port of Mazatlan, and much less bombard an undefended city. Although through foreign intervention in Mexico, the relations between that Republic and England are suspended, it does not follow there must be hostilities between the two countries. On the contrary, it has been and is the constant policy of the Government to give no motive for complaint either to the Governments or subjects of those countries, but always to treat strangers from whatever country, not only with justice but benevolence, whether they reside in the Republic or wish to come. Observing the same principles in respect to the events at Mazatlan, the Government cannot consent to any irregular proceeding, for although willing to make all necessary sacrifices, the dignity and rights of the Republic must be maintained; nevertheless, the facts will be duly examined in order that if there have been any faults committed, justice may be shown to all parties. To this end the President issued the following orders through his Cabinet Minister: First, that the money forcibly taken from the Purser of the British steamer be held in deposit while the Government receives necessary information from the Custom House, in order to decide if the Government itself can return the money, or if it will be indispensable to submit it to judicial decision. Second, that the employes of the Custom House who interfered in the affairs of June 16 and 18 be placed at the disposal of the District Judge of Mazatlan, as well as the employe who gave orders for the execution of those acts, public notice being given every eight days of the state of the case. Third, employes will be separated from the service till the matter is finally decided. QUASIMODO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$463,927 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall July 14, arrived at this port yesterday, with the specie included in the following

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$103,800 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$55,322 14
Moritz Meyer	93,900 52	Kunhardt & Co.	4,625 00
A. Belmont & Co.	102,614 50	Marcial & Co.	400 00
Van Hoffman & Co.	100,000 00	Isaacs & Asch	1,235 00
		G. Hirshfeld	1,500 00
		S. Davis	500 00
Total			$463,927 16

The Colombian Revolution—An American Protectorate Over the Isthmus Needed—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

Since the overthrow of the legal State Government of this State on the 5th, by the battalion of Santander, headed by Gen. PONCE, matters have remained very quiet at Panama and Aspinwall. Sufficient time has not elapsed for information to reach us from the interior, to enable us to judge as to the sentiment of the people; but whatever their ideas may be matters but little, as the military will control everything. The Provisional President has been busy the past week making new Generals out of the raw material of his adherents in the *pronunciamiento*, and raising troops for eventualities; and Gen. PONCE himself will head the 200 men who left yesterday on the steamer to act in the lower departments of the State against the opponents of the new *régime*. Many say that, as soon as the General is fairly out of the way, the Conservatives in this city will rise and attempt to regain possession of the Government; if they do so, we may have to call upon our naval vessels to protect foreign interests. Business, of course, in such a state of things, is wholly stagnant, and is likely to continue so indefinitely; for since it has become fashionable to purchase the support of the army, both sides will play at the same game, and keep us in a constant fever of anxiety. I long since came to the conclusion that foreign nations, and particularly the United States, owed it to themselves and to the commercial interest of the world to take possession of this narrow strip of land, or to place a protectorate over it, and this will have to be done before many months.

It is understood by the latest news that Don JUAN DIAS, legal President of the State, and Señor BERMUDEZ, Secretary of State, have been expelled to California, and will go away to-day on the opposition steamer.

A meeting of foreign merchants was called by the new Government, for the purpose of coaxing funds out of them for the expenses of the revolution, but no response was made to the call.

We have no news of importance from Central or South America, or from Bogota, the capital.

Rear-Admiral TURNER arrived here by the last steamer on the 13th, to take command of the South Pacific fleet, in place of Admiral DAHLGREN. He will raise his flag on the *Powhatan* to-day. The *Cyane* is also in this port. The gunboat *Saco* is at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena* takes part of a cargo of oil to New-York in a day or two. This oil is reshipped from an American whaler at Panama, which vessel will return to her cruising grounds after a little refitting—thus avoiding the long trip around the Horn to carry home her oil, as also the return trip to the Pacific. This trade over the Isthmus will soon assume considerable importance, and help the local business, as well as swell the receipts of the Panama Railroad Company.

Everybody is laughing here at the swarms of New-York and Washington customs detectives precipitated upon us to prevent smuggling into the United States on the transit, and at the awful stories they send to New-York and San Francisco. The fact is, that with the exception of a few Havana cigars, introduced into the States through the medium of passengers' baggage, not a dollar's worth of anything can be introduced into the United States that would half pay for the trouble. I will guarantee that the customs at New-York and San Francisco together do not lose $100 a month from frauds perpetrated over this Isthmus.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday two important trotting matches came off on the above Course. The first was between DAN. MACE's well-known bay stallion *Commodore Vanderbilt*, to wagon, and M. RODEN's brown gelding *Captain Gill*, in harness, for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five. The second race was a match for $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between two old opponents, BEN. DANIELS' ch. m. *Louise*, and C. SIMMONS' br. m. *Nancy Fat*, *Louise* carrying twenty-five pounds extra weight. In the match between *Vanderbilt* and *Captain Gill*, the former was the favorite in the betting before the start, $100 to $80 being the current odds offered. The stallion *Vanderbilt* has not trotted for a considerable period, having been lame, but had apparently recovered, and his owner made the present match for the express purpose of seeing if any traces of his lameness remained. In private he has recently been trotting very fast, and had wonderfully improved in steadiness.

FIRST HEAT—After many failures, caused by first one and then the other breaking as they came up for the word, a start was at last effected, with *Captain Gill* two clear lengths ahead. After rounding the turn and before passing the quarter-pole, *Vanderbilt* broke badly and the *Captain* opened a gap at that point of six lengths. Time—36½ seconds. On the backstretch the *Commodore* made a double break, and the *Captain* led twenty lengths at the half-mile pole, passed in 1:13. On the Flushing stretch both broke repeatedly, but the *Captain* recovered first and won the heat by ten lengths in 2:34¾—MACE pulling his horse when be found his chance of the heat gone.

SECOND HEAT—Betting now veered round, and $100 to $60 was laid on *Captain Gill*, who again was favored by the judges with the best of the start. He led a length and a half at the quarter-pole, passed in 39 seconds; the same at the half mile, time 1:16¼, and won the heat by two lengths in 2:33½.

THIRD HEAT—Betting was now $100 to $70 on *Captain Gill*. Again did the judges favor him with two clear lengths the best of the send-off, and he opened a gap of two lengths at the turn, which the stallion reduced to one at the quarter-pole, passed in 38 seconds. Going along the back stretch, *Vanderbilt* trotted in his old fine style, and not only closed the gap, but carried the *Captain* to a break, and passed him. RODEN had him down again very quickly, and he again went in front, the advantage he had in rig telling immensely in his favor. On the Flushing stretch *Vanderbilt* broke repeatedly, and *Captain Gill*, trotting steadily, won the heat and race in 2:32½.

In the second race *Louise* was the favorite at two to one, as she had previously beaten *Nancy Fat* twice in their three matches. She won the first heat by two lengths in 2:45¼, owing to *Nancy* breaking badly, for *Louise's* driver seemed desirous of dropping the heat. Betting was now $100 to $30 on *Louise*, who won the second heat, after a good race, in 2:41½, and $100 to $20 was current. In the third heat, *Louise*, after rounding the first turn, broke and stopped almost to a stand-still, and only just managed to save her distance. Time—2:43¾. The same odds were still offered on her, but she behaved so badly on the next heat, and ran so far, that the judges distanced her, and gave the race to *Nancy Fat*. Time—2:45.

SUMMARIES.

FASHION COURSE, July 22.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five.

M. Roden's br. g. Captain Gill, in harness....1 1 1
D. Mace's b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt, to wagon....2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13	2:34¾
Second heat	39	1:16¼	2:33½
Third heat	38	1:15	2:32½

SAME DAY.—Match for $500, mile heats, in harness, best three in five.

C. Simmons' br. m. Nancy Fat....2 2 1 1 1
B. Daniels' ch. m. Louise....1 1 2 dis.
Time—2:45¼, 2:41½, 2:43¾, 2:45.

REVENUE REFORMS.

Meeting of the Free-Trade League—Addresses on Taxation by Charles Moran, Esq., and Others.

The American Free-Trade League held their monthly public meeting last evening in the Dodworth Studio Building, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, Vice-President DAVID DUDLEY FIELD occupying the chair.

CHARLES MORAN, Esq., addressed the meeting on the subject of taxation, which he elaborated in an able manner. Any system of taxation, he said, that impeded the free course of commerce was injurious to a Government, and ought to be abolished. Among the forms deserving a place in that category he named, (1) Custom House; (2) excise; (3) license; (4) income; (5) taxes on inheritances; (6) on sales and transfers of real estate; (7) on personal property. Those systems he held to be very objectionable on many grounds, which he named.

It was the true interest of all communities, he argued, to attract capital to them rather than to drive it away, since capital was invariably a source of benefit to all—never a source of injury to any—despite all the constant declamations of ignorance against the oppression of capital. Taxes on real estate, he thought, were the most equitable, and in its effects, the least injurious tax that had ever, as yet, been imposed by Governments, because real estate could not be hidden—could not be removed to escape taxation—and because its real current relative value could be more readily ascertained than that of almost any other species of property. And yet it was one of the taxes which had been least resorted to by Governments in consequence of the great influence which the owners of land generally exercised over those who administered Governments, whether the land were in the hands of a feudal aristocracy, as in Europe in the middle ages; or in the hands of mere citizens, as in the Republics of Greece and Rome, and in the United States at the present day. As real estate in some form or another had to be occupied to a greater or lesser extent by all producers, it followed that the taxes imposed on it readily transformed themselves into an addition to the cost of production of the articles needed by the community. Unfortunately, instead of perceiving this, the owners of real estate imagined that these taxes remained a burden on themselves, forgetting that they were invariably added to the rent of real estate, and thus reimbursed to them by the occupants, who added the increased rent to the price of whatever they produced or sold. Land besides, was, to a certain extent, a monopoly, as the quantity could rarely be increased in any locality. Hence the owners of real estate could the more readily transfer the taxes imposed upon them to the occupants. One drawback, however, was the fact that a tax on real estate was a tax on the first initiatory steps of production, and thus became an impediment, a burden, on all the intervening steps between the first efforts of production and the act of consumption. Taxes on real estate also bore very harshly on unproductive real estate—in fact, in a short time, confiscating it entirely where the taxes imposed were heavy. But this difficulty could be overcome by imposing the tax on the income instead of on the value of the real estate, and this was undoubtedly the best and most equitable tax now levied, being free from nearly every objection that could be made against other taxes. The agricultural interests, however, both in this country and in Europe, had ever strenuously opposed taxes on real estate, imagining that they were oppressive to their interests, whereas in reality a tax on real estate was not oppressive to the agricultural interests even in their erroneous point of view, because it was principally paid by the village, town and city property, whose aggregate value infinitely exceeds that of land used for agricultural purposes, a vacant lot in the City of New-York having a greater value, and therefore paying more tax than a large productive farm in an interior county. Then a poll tax, bearing equally upon all the members of a community, if limited in amount, might be made a just and equitable as well as a productive tax collected at a trifling expense. It would represent in part the protection accorded to the person of the citizen, a protection as necessary, nay, even more necessary, to the poorest than to the richest citizen. It might readily be made a condition that everyone before voting at any election should be made to exhibit the tax collector's receipt for his poll tax for the current year. Taxes on loans of money, or on the transfer of any species of capital, as well as taxes on brokers, act precisely like those on sales of real estate. They tended to keep money and capital in the hands of their present owners, instead of being transferred to those who would use them to better advantage. The difference between what they produced in the hands of their present owners, and what they might have been made to produce in other hands was a clear loss to society.

At the close of the above remarks, the Chairman invited a general discussion of the subject, which was responded to by a number of gentlemen.

Mr. SHANNAHAN declared himself strongly in favor of the income tax, in a greatly modified form, however. He would levy a tax of 1 per cent. on $1,000, 2 per cent. on $2,000, 3 per cent. on $3,000, &c., until $100,000 incomes, and upward were reached, when entire confiscation should be the rule. [Great laughter, at which the speaker displayed deep embarrassment.] This system, he seriously urged, would protect the poor and place the burden upon the rich, where it belonged. Mr. SHANNAHAN's after remarks were so erratic and foreign to the subject, that the Chairman was obliged to request him to take his seat, which he did.

Messrs. POWELL, FISHER, NELSON, LEVISON and others, followed with brief expressions of opinion, after which the League adjourned.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

New Reformed Church in Williamsburg—An Interesting Ceremony—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Berg, of New-Brunswick, Rev. J. B. Thompson, of Tarrytown, Rev. Dr. Porter and Others.

Yesterday was not a very inviting day in which to stand out in the open air with only a partial shade, but notwithstanding the disadvantage presented by the sultriness of the weather a large congregation assembled around the church edifice now in process of erection at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street, Williamsburg, to witness the plain and simple but interesting ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the First Reformed Church in that place. Although the members of the church itself were not very numerously represented, their places were willingly filled by those of other Christian denominations.

Mr. DANIEL GODWIN, Elder and Chairman of the Building Committee, conducted the exercises.

Rev. Mr. MCELROY, of Greenpoint, offered the opening prayer.

Rev. J. B. THOMPSON, of Tarrytown, addressed the assemblage on the life and character of the Church of God on earth. Its mission was one of mercy to fallen men. The Church was confined to no clime or nation, but held a place—a spiritual existence in the hearts of the people all over the world. It was born of God and was constantly vitalized by his spirit, and it would continue to prosecute its holy work until the whole world had learned to know the Lord and to love the Saviour. The Reformed Church resting on the catholic creeds, cultivating the liberal and free spirit of the Gospel, aimed in concert with other Churches to promote the glory of the Master. That building, he believed, would rise and be the home of those who would be living temples of the Holy Ghost.

Rev. Dr. BERG, Professor of Theology in the Seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J., was the next speaker. He spoke more particularly on the union of truth and love in the Gospel. The world was under a usurped dominion, which must be broken, not by carnal powers, but by the spiritual forces of the Gospel. He then glanced at the history of the Reformed Church, claiming for it devotion to evangelical truth, and steadfastness in bearing it about for diffusion among the people. The laying of that corner-stone was an event well worthy of congratulation as a proof of the faith of the people who were to worship within the walls of the house when finished—a proof of their faith in the verities of the kingdom of God.

Rev. Dr. PORTER, Pastor of the Church, did not care to occupy the time of his friends in any long historical sketch of that church; but he must say that the presence of so many of his personal friends, who were identified with other churches, justified him in expressing his hearty assurance they rejoiced with his people in that auspicious hour. The Reformed Church was no stranger there. That particular organization was nearly forty years of age, and was entitled to be styled the Mother of Churches, for not only had other organizations of their own order gone out from them, but churches of other names had been organized in its old edifice on Fourth-street, and had at their hands received Christian welcome and hospitality. They did not approach their work—their performance of duty—in defence of any mere name, or for the preservation of any sectarian spirit. He would rather that his tongue should cleave to the roof of his mouth than that it should ever be engaged in the preaching of a merely secular gospel. They believed in the Holy Catholic Church, and in the Communion of Saints, therefore would they not only seek the prosperity of their own family, but would do their utmost in extending happiness to all other Christian families. He then indulged in some local allusions showing how the rearing of church edifices had encouraged and enhanced the substantial interests of Williamsburg, and how the multiplication of houses of God had elevated society. He said, in conclusion, that the progress of the Church in that locality had proved that a new church was to a community the creation of a new life.

Mr. JONATHAN S. BURR, the oldest Elder in the Church, having served in that capacity for twenty-three years, and a prominent and useful member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, being Chairman of its Finance Committee, then performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

In the cavity of the stone was a copy of the deed, containing the names of the President of the United States, the Governor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn, a list of the Consistory of the Church, a list of the Building Committee, the list of the Central Committee of the Congregation; copy of the Constitution and Confession of Faith of the Reformed Church, a copy of the *Christian Intelligencer*, the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune, Herald, World, Brooklyn Times, Brooklyn Eagle*, and *Good News*, a new religious magazine; also a copy of the History of the Church, by the pastor, specimens of fractional currency from 1881 till date, contributed by Mr. DANIEL GOODWIN, and coins of the United States by Mr. GEORGE PARKER, the names of the persons engaged in the construction of the new Church: Mr. E. L. ROBERTS, architect; Messrs. W. & T. LAMB, builders; Mr. CORNELIUS L. JOHNSON, carpenter, and Mr. WM. PARROTT, stone-cutter.

Elder WM. FERRIS made a brief historical address, which was listened to with close attention.

Rev. W. W. HICKS, of Lee-avenue Reformed Church, offered the closing prayer, and

Rev. Dr. MANNING, of Gowanus, pronounced the benediction.

Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and the Church, which will be one of the neatest and most chaste edifices in Brooklyn when finished, will now go on speedily to completion.

POLITICAL.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, Thirteenth Assembly District.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 161 Eighth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, Mr. JAMES A. COWRIE, in the chair, and Mr. C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

Mr. WILLIAM J. WILSON dwelt interestingly on the manner in which Gen. GRANT had risen to his preeminence, and spoke of the way in which the rebellion was crushed.

Mr. EUGENE O'SHEA, editor of the *Irish Republic*, in this City, followed him, speaking effectively and at some length. He said he desired liberty at home, and therefore he desired it abroad, for all men, of whatever race or color. He blamed his Irish fellow-countrymen here much for their conduct toward the negro. They came here shouting for liberty, but at the moment of arrival they denied it to the colored race. They became the petty tyrants of an oppressed people, and ought to be ashamed of themselves. Some men, the speaker said, had a strange idea of liberty. To be free themselves they found it necessary to bully some one else. The negro question should be understood. There was but one God and one heaven, where we all hope to go. Is it likely that God will make distinctions of color among those he receives into his dwelling place? And if God receives a colored man to his embrace, is not a colored man fit to vote for a dirty City politician? Mr. O'SHEA spoke of the laughter excited among Southern politicians at their servile reception by the Copperheads here, whose houses they would have been glad to burn down a few years ago, and continued in an effective vein to the great entertainment of a lively and enthusiastic audience.

"Suffrage," An Address by A. H. H. Dawson, Esq.

Last evening A. H. H. DAWSON, Esq., late of Georgia, delivered an address on "Suffrage," at Lebanon Hall. Mr. DAWSON took the ground that the Radicals, in proposing universal suffrage, were deceiving the negro for their own purposes. He thought it extremely unjust that the negroes, many of whom had fought against the North, should be allowed to vote, while many white men were disfranchised. Mr. DAWSON then proceeded to discuss the fitness of the negro to vote, and declared that no one could possibly be so unfit. His laziness, intemperance, untruthfulness and want of integrity rendered the negro, of all men, the one least able to vote honestly and consistently. He concluded by warning the bondholder to beware how he voted to put the ballot in the hands of the colored man.

POSTING BILLS ON THE CURBSTONES.—JOHN BAKER, of No. 259 Fourth-avenue, appeared before Justice DODGE yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made complaint against JOHN O'CONNOR and JOHN SULLIVAN, who he had arrested by Officer HUDSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for violating a corporation ordinance. It appears that the accused are bill-posters, and were engaged yesterday in affixing to the stones of the curb on Fourth-avenue, certain elongated placards advertising a new article intended for the manufacture of puddings and other delectable dishes. Mr. BAKER, in his affidavit against O'CONNOR and SULLIVAN, stated that he believed that the act of sticking these bills was a malicious and wanton violation of the act adopted to amend Chapter 573 of the laws of 1853, entitled, "An act for the more effectual prevention of wanton and malicious mischief, and to prevent the defacement of natural scenery. The Magistrate held the argument to be a good one, so committed the accused for trial at the General Sessions in default of bail.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, which should have been held yesterday, was adjourned for two weeks, there not being a quorum of members present. The records of the Board show that during the week ending July 22 6,602 immigrants arrived at this port, making since Jan. 1 125,549. The number during the same period last year was 144,336. The financial statement shows the balance in bank to the credit of the Board Jan. 1, 1868, to have been $68,650 13; the aggregate receipts to July 22, $332,970 29; the disbursements, $295,450 13; leaving a balance in bank of $106,170 29.

The Steamer Holsatia.

This superb steamboat, of which detailed description was given at full length in the TIMES before she started on her first outward trip, arrived at Southampton on the 9th, having made a capital run, and eliciting innumerable compliments from those who made the trip by her. The accommodation on board has been pronounced faultless in all respects. The Fourth was duly celebrated by a display of bunting, the firing of guns, and by the Captain's spreading a most generous table for his guests. The following extract from the steamer's log is ample evidence of her sailing quality: *Distance Made*—June 30 and July 1, 261 miles; July 1 and 2, 308 miles; July 2 and 3, 313 miles; July 3 and 4, 334 miles; July 4 and 5, 344 miles; July 5 and 6, 362 miles; July 6 and 7, 340 miles; July 7 and 8, 340 miles; July 8 and 9, 311 miles.

B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION.—This Jewish Society held session during the entire day yesterday, upon their new Constitution, and voted upon it clause by clause. In the evening they held a secret session, in order to establish the ritual of their Order. This morning from ten until two they will again hold session upon the subject of the Constitution, and afterward visit the Jewish Orphan Asylum and the new Temple on Fifth-avenue. During the afternoon they will attend a pic-nic at Elm Park, and to-morrow resume their session.

THE REVOLUTION.—This lively and ultra little paper is making considerable stir throughout the country. It is, of course, thoroughly unreasonable on most points of the woman question, but in many things it is right and just, while it is decidedly the most readable paper ever published in the interest of woman suffrage, and all that.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 22—11:20 A. M.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money and account.
American Securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾@72⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares....96
Erie Railway Shares....42¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 22—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 76⅞@77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 22—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened heavy at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands....10⅝d.@10¾d.
Middling Orleans....11d.@11¼d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market opened quiet. Corn, 36s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 12s. 11d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 11s. 3d. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. Flour, 30s. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The following are the opening prices: Beef, 106s. ℔ tierce for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 22—11:20 A. M.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. for Common Wilmington. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. Linseed Cakes, £11 for thin oblong.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 22—1:20 P. M.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 22—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is declining.
Middling Uplands....10⅜d.@10½d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.@11d.
Corn declining; is now quoted at 35s. Flour dull. Wheat dull.
Pork, 75s. Beef dull. Lard, 65s. 3d.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 22—5 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅞@94 for both money and the account.
American Securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties....72¾@72⅞
Erie Railway Shares....42¾
Illinois Centrals....96¼
Atlantic and Great Western....38¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close firmer at 77 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 22.

The Bourse closed steady; Rentes, 70f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 22—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at a slight decline in prices, viz.:
Middling Uplands....10⅜d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.
The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. CORN, 35s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. WHEAT, 12s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. BARLEY, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. OATS, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. PEAS, 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. FLOUR, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef firm at 106s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 22—5 P. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow has advanced to 44s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Clover Seed firm at 53s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Petroleum heavy at 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for Refined. Spirits, 1s. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. The market for Sugar on the spot is heavy. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 per ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 22.

Petroleum is dull at 51¼f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 22.

FLOUR less active and firmer; Spring Extras, $7 30@10 50. WHEAT almost nominal; sales of No. 2 at $1 72@$1 74, cash; $1 61@$1 62¾, seller August; $1 74 buyer and $1 73 seller, all the month. CORN moderately active and firm at 92½c.@92¾c. for No. 1, and 91c.@92c. for No. 2. OATS firmer and in good demand; buyers at 67½c.; sales at 48c.@48½c., seller August. RYE quiet at $1 20 for No. 1, and 90c. for No. 2, in store. BARLEY dull; sales of sample lots at $1 90@$2 30, on the track. PROVISIONS very dull and nominal. MESS PORK, $28 25. LARD, 16¾c.@17. BEEF CATTLE active; higher grades advanced 10c.@25c.; common Cows, $4 75@$5 25; good to choice shipping Beeves, $7 12½c.@$7 75. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 15c.@25c.; light, $8 75@$8 90; fair to choice, $9@$9 50. LAKE FREIGHTS weak; Corn to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,400 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 22.

FLOUR in good demand and the market is steady; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes with holders asking $2 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; sales 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20 last night; 4,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 95; 1,000 bushels do. on private terms, and 800 bushels do., in car lots, at $1 94. CORN closes firm, nominally $1 01@$1 02 for No. 1; sales last night, 18,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1. CORN MEAL, $2 20 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $31; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—42,000 bushels Corn, 861,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 20,600 bushels Wheat, 35,700 bushels Corn, 852,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 22.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT—Choice White and Fancy Red Fall, $2 25; Prime White and Choice Red, $2 15@$2 20. CORN firmer; Mixed and Yellow, 77c.@79c.; White, 84c.@86c. OATS held at 80c.@83c. for new, and 70c.@72c. for old. RYE steady at $1 10@$1 12. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $28 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20¾c. CATTLE unchanged; inferior to medium, $2 50@$4 50; good to prime butchers' stock, $5@$6; good shipping, $6 50@$6 75, gross. SHEEP and LAMBS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 22.

FLOUR—$9 50@$9 75 for Family, in local demand. WHEAT steady; $2 for old No. 1. CORN dull and declined 3c.; sales at 88c. for Ear and Shelled. OATS advancing; sales at 77c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 50@$1 55. COTTON dull; 30c. for Middling. WHISKY firm at 21c.@40c. in bond. MESS PORK held at $28. BULK MEATS—12c.@14c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON—13c. for Shoulders, 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; Sweet Cured Hams in fair demand at 19¾c.@20¾c. 18c. loose. LARD held at 18c., and in local demand. TOBACCO dull and drooping; sales 140 hhds. Lugs at $6 40@$10 60; Leaf, $10@$28 90. Gold, 142¼, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 31½c.@33c.; Middling Orleans, 33c. CLOVERSEED in good demand at $8@$8 25. FLAXSEED $2 65. FLOUR dull and weak; sales 500 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11 25; New Wheat do. $11 75; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales 3,000 bushels good prime Red at $2 20@$2 25; White, $2 40. RYE, $1 60. CORN comes in slowly, but prices unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON dull and no sales; Middling, nominally, 30c.@30½c.; receipts, 200 bales. Sterling Exchange, 156½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium; Gold, 142¼. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 75; Choice, $11 50@$14. CORN dull at 90c.@97½c. OATS dull at 75c. HAY unchanged. PORK quiet at $29 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD quiet; tierce, 18c.; keg, 20c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON dull; Middling, 31½c. FLOUR quiet and in fair demand. WHEAT firmer and advanced; sales, Prime Red at $2 25@$2 35. CORN firmer and advanced; sales, White at $1 18@$1 20; Yellow, $1 20. OATS steady at 85c.@88c. RYE dull; Prime, $1 50. MESS PORK firm at $29. BACON active; Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. LARD quiet at 18c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 22.

FLOUR active; Choice Minnesota, $10@$10 25; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $8 75@$9 25; Medium, $8@$8 50. WHEAT dull; sales at $2 10 for No. 1, and $1 76 for No. 2. OATS scarce and nominal at 71c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 5,100 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 22.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 60,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 50 offered, $1 55 asked, for No. 2 Milwaukee. CORN—Sound lots in good demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 97c. OATS firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 75c. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; sales new No. 1 Red at $2; No. 2 at $1 85. CORN advanced 1½c.; sales fresh receipts No. 1 and Michigan at 93c.; Yellow at 95c. OATS steady at 70c. for No. 1. RYE quiet at $1 40 for No. 1. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Corn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR is firm at $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT firm at $1 90 for good shipping. Legal tenders, 70¾.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 22.

TOBACCO—Sales, 95 hhds. at $6@$16. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. CORN, 95c. OATS, 80c.@83c. RYE, $1 40@$1 50. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, [illegible]. BACON—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 17¾c. BULK SHOULDERS, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE in good demand at the advance to 40½c.; New-York casks, 41c. RESINS firm; Strained, $2 20; No. 2, $2 30; No. 1, $3 25; Low Pale, $4 25. TAR steady at $2 35.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON dull and prices are nominal; sales 87 bales; Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 4 bales; exports coastwise, 296 bales.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON market bare. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT, $1 65@$1 75. CORN, 97½c.@$1. OATS, 70c.@75c. MESS PORK, $29. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON nominal, dull and unchanged; sales 58 bales; Middling, 30c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 22.

COTTON market dull; sales 75 bales; Low Middling, 27½c.@28c. Receipts, 1 bale; exports, 129 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 143¼.

[Advertisement.]

IN THE SHADE.—Do you wish immunity from sunstroke? Resort to No. 212 Broadway and buy one of KNOX's superb hats for the season. No customer of his was ever prostrated by coup de soleil.

[Advertisement.]

Mosquito Nets and Patent Portable Canopy, at KELLY's Custom Store, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	July 25	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	July 25	New-York	Havre.
Smidt	July 25	New-York	Bremen.
Circassian	July 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, BRAZIL AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	July 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.
Rising Star	July 24	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 22—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—Geo. Hammans, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Linn, S. Castro, M. Castro, B. Feguiros, E. A. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. King, 3 children and servant, Mrs. L. M. Berghmans, child and 2 servants, T. Reader, Mr. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roberts, W. Radcliffe, J. T. Jordon, T. Faulconer, A. Dakin, O. Pate, Dr. Burnett, Dr. L. A. Duhring, D. McInnes, E. C. Follett, Thos. S. Adams, O. J. Cheeseman, Wm. R. Wright, R. H. King, Rev. Ed. Murphy, F. R. Rives, G. L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eads, Jno. L. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Tennant, B. Kruscher, Mr. Vazquez, M. R. Chaem and 2 sons, M. Mercock, Dr. T. C. Scholfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. Horgan, M. Magee, J. Vassie, Miss A. Eads, Miss M. T. Beer, E. Bement, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Tollerman and child, W. Harborn, E. H. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Eaton and daughter.

JULY 22—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Easton, Robert Mure, W. J. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Warner, Alexander Bowman, Amasa Durkee, L. C. Learned, Mrs. Roswell C. Smith, Horace Coit, William Gomersal, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal and child, C. D. Deane, A. Morgan, Wm. Howard, Mrs. William Howard, Rev. James M. Jacobs, Mrs. Eliza Purcell, Capt. J. T. Miller, G. E. Miller, J. L. Beard, H. B. Phelps, Capt. L. W. Ballard, Mrs. L. W. Ballard and 2 children, T. H. Austin, S. L. Johnson, Thos. Winslow, Mrs. Thos. Winslow and servant, Miss Julia G. Smith, Roswell C. Smith.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—H. Steele and wife, Wm. Bisbee, Mrs. O. R. Johnson, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Capt. Reynolds, J. Easton, wife and 2 children, A. S. Gould, W. Goldstein, wife, daughter and child, R. Piveter and wife, Dr. J. W. Talbot, wife and child, John A. Emory, Jas. Larsen, Mrs. Lue Peyton and 4 children, T. T. Dougherty and wife, B. F. Pettit, S. D. Talleman, wife and child, E. H. Henderson, Jas. Fish and wife, J. W. Towne and wife, 5 children and son, Capt. W. A. West, Chas. W. Couldwell, Miss Couldoche, Charles F. Higgins, J. Henely, wife and servant, Mrs. E. G. Reed and infant, Mrs. C. M. Goodhue and child, W. B. Poer, Mrs. Judith A. Todd, Miss M. B. Leeds, J. Snowball, brother and child, Miss Mary Randle, J. J. Stevenson, Capt. N. H. Haling, E. Hughes, wife and child, Mrs. Mary A. Gray, Mrs. E. N. Barnum, Mrs. O. L. Scott, Capt. S. Quinn, J. Boas, T. S. Huntley, wife and child, J. H. Phinney, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. M. Scheiter and 3 children, S. L. Austin, Miss H. E. Wilder, Capt. R. Cory and wife, J. O. Hoag, wife and 2 children, A. F. Gardner, C. N. Detruit, Wm. Canning, Wm. Gray, B. F. Crosby, Pasco Grenfer, E. B. Abbott, V. B. Dubois, W. A. Mead, G. W. McElroy, Joseph M. Little, James Preston, wife and child, John Gilroy, J. R. Jewell and wife, A. D. Heskill, Dr. J. Fuchs, Mrs. P. Smith, 7 children and 3 brothers, M. Lococh, wife, 4 children and 2 servants, Dr. W. C. Eastlake, wife and 2 children, S. A. Wahle, Wm. Kingsley, Mrs. J. Miller, Wm. P. Scott, Mrs. M. O'Brien, J. E. Turner, Albert Burke, R. L. Wilder, M. R. Stewart and wife, Mrs. C. Stewart and sister, Mrs. M. O'Neal, F. C. Harding and wife, John C. Taylor, J. S. Poyle, James Smith, G. Cusick, L. Davis, G. H. Casper and mother, Rear Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, J. J. Lyons, John Crowley, Cath. Morton, H. Toomey, Mrs. M. Harris and daughter, Margaret McLeod, M. Vavilaff, John E. Irmine, E. T. Sandford, G. H. Cole, J. Mitchell, M. Dumphy, G. Foulkes, D. Wilsey, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Dibbon, G. Hodnett, Linston Sisson, Mr. Campbell, R. J. Jackson, C. Oakly, G. Smith, C. Ore, Vaitman, E. Callott, J. H. Shook, J. Hughes, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Harding, H. Dickens, Mrs. A. Ruggles, Mrs. A. Carvie, D. L. Johnson, P. Baptisiamo, Wm. Clark, Ed. Peel, Jos. Authman, A. Camine, B. Fisher, Mr. Burke, wife and 2 children, N. Neubray, R. V. Miller, J. Dyear, Chas. Bean, S. A. Vandal, Luigi Otechetemini, J. Sharkey, Sam. Nichols, J. Smith, L. Tallidp, Mr. Mess, John A. Sutter, C. F. Higgins, Mr. Belinoni, V. Spear, J. Scannell, J. S. Linscott, Chester Clarke, and a large number in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Hon. E. H. Saulnier, U. S. Consul, Juan Pedro and family, M. McKeller, P. F. Kogatillo, M. Rodriguez and family, Jose Arritola, Firanda Arritola, Andres Rodriguez, Mrs. F. Torres, Jose Ferret, Andres Peres, Carlos Rubido, Pedro Douredouro, A. S. Hedge, E. B. Perry, Mrs. Wilson and children, E. G. Hyda, Bernard Soto, J. E. Whitman, Joaquin Costa, F. Mayaroidd, Mr. Fachuck, Carlos Pedroso, F. P. Carballo, F. T. Sota, Fernando Ferrer, Mr. Meduiella, Bruno Zaldo, Andres Drunde, Juan Villa and wife, Jose Vega, Antonio Moino, F. Brusa, A. Medina, Mr. Kumer, Andres Carbailo, Mrs. Ramona Marti, Miss Sophia Stanger, Miss Parmelee, H. C. Downs, Mrs. Dr. Woodward and family, Jose Esteban, Thomas Risk, Jose Gonzolezo, John Williams, George Euseuder.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 48 | Sun sets....7 24 | Moon sets....10 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 46 | Gov. Island.11 35 | Hell Gate ..12 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Rapidan, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Lawrence, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Old Dominion, Freeman, Hong Kong, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Fidelia, (N. G.,) Schuldt, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. Mowe, Dickerson, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Levira, Heel, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Amelia Emma, Carlon, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Caroline Eddy, Rose, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.; Leena, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Fredonia, Damon, San Francisco, Callao, Pernambuco and Bahia, Witham & Ogilvie; Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Valencia, J. Hand.

Schooners Bacco, (Br.,) Chalmers, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Tampico, Lombard, Tampico via Galveston, Brugiere & Co.; Charles Dennis, Hallock, Jacksonville, J. Smith & Co.; J. Paine, Rich, Philadelphia, Crowell & Paine; Rosane, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island; Montrose, Pierson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gilliatt, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Cora, Kelly, Salem, Ferguson & Wood; J. Adams, Hallock, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Evelyn, Berger, Stamford; Islander, (Br.,) Curry, Picton, N. S., S. L. Merchant & Co.; Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Union, Wilson, Corpus Christi, Texas, McFarland & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall 8 ds., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. July 19, 5:30 P. M., lat. 29 55, lon. 74 23 W., spoke steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Virgo, Deakin, Vera Cruz July 10, and Sisal 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. July 16, 7 A. M., lat. 23, lon. 84, exchanged signals with brig L. M. Marryat, bound E. Had fine weather and easterly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana July 18, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. July 21, 1:40 P. M., spoke brig Joseph Howe, of Halifax, from Havana for New-York, 80 miles north of Hatteras.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool July 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 509 passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Commander, Covell, Hamilton, Bermuda, 5 ds., in ballast and 10 passengers to Thomas J. Outerbridge & Bro.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Perseverance, (Br.,) Robertson, Liverpool 54 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Experienced heavy gales from the W. and N. W. during the first part of the passage; from the Banks had light baffling winds and calms; saw a number of icebergs in lat. 46 30, lon. 42 30 and 48 2. July 7, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Ella Rose, of Castine, with 100 quintals of fish, all well.

Bark Industrie, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Bordeaux 47 ds., with mdse. to Jacquemont & Johnson. Had fine weather and light winds the entire passage. July 12, lat. 33, lon. 60, saw the wreck of what appeared to be a schr., apparently 150 to 200 tons register; the weather side of the deck was just above water; the deck-house was still standing, but the masts, bulwarks, &c., had been carried away, and she evidently was sinking fast.

Schr. S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buchart, Havana 12 ds., with molasses to A. T. Heney. July 7, lat. 36 45, lon. 73 52, spoke whaling schr. Eleanor B. Conwell, of Provincetown, cruising, who reported speaking ship George Davenport, of Baltimore, Md., in same lat., bound to Liverpool, 7 ds. out. The S. V. N. has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light S. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah Watson, Smith, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to master. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Hudson, Norfolk, Va., 3 ds., with pig iron.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Americus, Ely, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. H. Castoff, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. E. E. Boston, Sheffield, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allan H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jessie Williamson, Corson, James River, Va., 5 ds., with coal to Cunningham & Co.

Schr. John R. Watson, Allen, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Tribble, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Daniels, Waterman, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Olive Braines, Haines, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Mary Isabel, Samis, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Albany, for Portchester.
Schr. Cyntha Jane, Bennett, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Childs, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeve, Newburgh, for Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth S., Hogan, Haverstraw, for Wareham.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Port Johnson.
Schr. S. T. King, Clindinin, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lookout, Heath, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. W. Raymond, Hubbard, Bridgeport.
Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Yarmouth, Mass.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.
Schr. John C. Baxter, Rhodes, Providence.
Schr. H. Hartean, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Child, Warren, for Rondout.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Amelia, Lynch, Roslyn.
Schr. Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford.
Schr. B. Brown, Oliver, Rondout, for East Greenwich.
Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Rondout, for Westerly.
Schr. Sangbuck, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. T. Bodine, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Augusta.
Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Rezinia, Harvey, Liverpool May 27.

WIND—At sunset, light S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Fairbanks, for Washington; Monterey, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk; Rapidan, for Savannah. Ships New World, for London; Agnes, for Hong Kong; Nautilus, for St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brigs Cascatelle, from New-Orleans; [illegible], from Hoboken; schrs. Starlight, from Charleston; R. C. Thomas, from Baltimore; Ida, from New-York; Gen. Marion, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 22—Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York.

Arr. bark Boomerang, from Cardenas; brig Ambrose Light, Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22—Passed up for Baltimore, bark E. A. Kennedy, from Liverpool.

Passed out—Bark Celeste Clark, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 20—Arr. schrs. J. P. Bent, Rondout, for Portsmouth; Sarah Jane, (Br.,) for Parrsborough; Clara Bell, Wilmington, for Boston; Rebecca Knight, Philadelphia, for Boston; Packet, Port Johnson, for Boston; Onward, Newburg, for Boston; S. A. Hoffman, Boston, for Georgetown; Ida Bella, Boston, for Georgetown; A. Lee, Boston, for Philadelphia; Margaret Reinhart, Boston, for Philadelphia; Daniel Britain, Boston, for Philadelphia; Emma B. Shaw, bound W.; Pathway, do.

July 21—Arr. schrs. Laura, New-York, for Cape Ann; Flora A. Sawyer, Rondout, for Boston; Flora A. King, Calais, for South Norwalk.

Remaining in port—Schrs. Packet, Onward, Sarah Jane, (Br.,) J. P. Bent, Rebecca Knight; bark Pursuit.

Light winds from southward.

SAVANNAH, July 22—Sld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22—Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The propeller C. Y. Davenport, which was sunk at the foot of Broome-street on Sunday night, was pumped out and raised by the Stephen E. Babcock this morning. She sustained but slight damage.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 7, steamship Douro, Woodward, Jamaica; 8th, bark Avenir, Gillet, Bordeaux; schr. C. Minerva, Forbes, Porto Bello; schr. Estevana, Borbua, do.; 9th, steamship Arizona, Maury, New-York; bark R. B. Walker, Rogers, Boston; bark Reunion, Collins, Philadelphia; schr. John J. Bennett, Hufferd, Baltimore; 10th, schr. Teresita, Smith, coastwise; schr. Louisa, Forbes, San Blas; 11th, brig Normanty, Otis, Baltimore; 13th, schr. Lydia, Fumiques, Carthagena; 14th, steamship Santiago de Cuba.

Sld. 7th, steamships Tasmanian, Leeds, Jamaica; Rising Star, Conner, New-York; 10th, schr. Eye, Robinson, Porto Bello; steamship Conway, Dix, Greytown; 11th, schr. Estevana, Borbua, Porto Bello; 12th, steamship Mexican, Givell, Carthagena; brig E. Read, Tucker, Cienfuegos; 13th, C. Minerva, Forbes, Porto Bello; 14th, schr. Hazard, Koster, Greytown; bark Banick, Clark, Tupilco.

At Cardenas, July 8, bark Ellen Dyer, for Queenstown, ldg.; brigs Angela, for New-York, to sail July 18; Nellie Husted, for do., to sail 9th; Penniman, for Portland, do.

At Caibarien, July 8, barks Josie Nicholas, for New-York, ldg.; Quindaro, for do. do.; brigs John Brightman, for do. do.; G. C. Coonan, for do. do.; schrs. Jas. M. Flanagan, for Philadelphia in 3 ps.; H. J. Holway, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Nuevitas, July 7, schrs. Lucy H. Gibbons, for New-York, ldg.; Louie A. Van Brunt, for do. do.

At Manzanilla, June 29, brig Charles Poole, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Elias Moore, for do. do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The steamship Malta, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

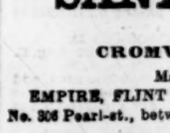
LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The ship Southampton, Capt. Smithwick, which sailed from Havana May 29, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore in Bristol Channel last night. Her cargo is reported to be badly damaged.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 445, July 22, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 445.
6, 3, 38, 70, 57, 65, 11, 73, 4, 68, 12.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 446, July 22, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 446.
67, 36, 26, 27, 13, 78, 55, 24, 47, 66, 76, 48, 35, 77.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 497, July 22, 1868.
45, 53, 16, 36, 65, 30, 68, 51, 4, 75, 11.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 498, July 22, 1868.
29, 25, 63, 6, 27, 58, 60, 1, 35, 19, 14, 55, 47, 30.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 219 Broadway and No. 163 Fulton-st.